

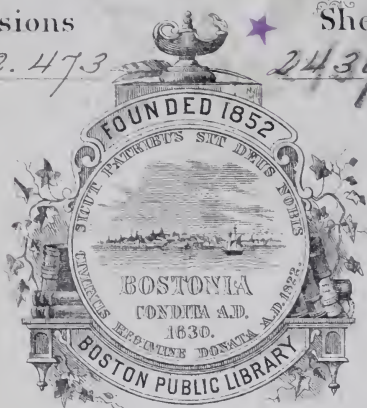


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**HISTORICAL ANECDOTES,**

*&c. &c.*





# HISTORICAL ANECDOTES

OF SOME OF THE

## HOWARD FAMILY.

---

BY THE HONOURABLE

CHARLES HOWARD, ESQ.

(TENTH DUKE OF NORFOLK.)

---

Gratus Posteritati.

---

*A NEW EDITION.*

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LONDON:

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MDCCCXVII.

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## ADVERTISEMENT

(TO THE FIRST EDITION.)

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PART of the following Sheets were intended for a Preface to a new edition of the Poems by my ancestor, the Earl of SURREY; but finding that work already in the press, under the care and inspection of a very learned and ingenious Gentleman, I have been induced to enlarge my plan with a few Historical Anecdotes, and some Letters, which I believe have never been laid before the public.

I have also added the Office of the Earl Marshal of England, from an old Manuscript in the possession of Mr. Edmondson, Mowbray Herald.

# THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES I.

BY

JOHN BURNET, BISHOP OF SALTHERS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

LONDON, Printed by J. Sturges, at the Angel in St. Dunstons Church, 1724.

Vol. I.

Page 1.

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Vol. I.

Page 1.

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# HENRY HOWARD,

EARL OF SURRY.

---

WHEN I intended to have given some account of this Nobleman, I found it already done by one of the most ingenious gentlemen of our times (Mr. Horace Walpole) I therefore shall do little more than transcribe the character he gives of the Earl of Surry, in the first volume of his Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, page 96.

‘ We now, says Mr. Walpole, emerge  
‘ from the twilight of learning to an almost  
‘ classic author, that ornament of a boister-’

‘ous, yet not unpolish’d court, the Earl of  
 ‘Surry, celebrated by Drayton, Dryden,  
 ‘Fenton, and Pope, illustrated by his own  
 ‘muse, and lamented for his unhappy and  
 ‘unmerited death: “A Man,” as Sir Wal-  
 ‘ter Raleigh says, “no less valiant than  
 “learned, and of excellent hopes.”

‘He was son and grandson of two Lord  
 ‘Treasurers, Dukes of Norfolk, and seem-  
 ‘ed to have a promise of fortune as illus-  
 ‘trious, by being the friend, and at length  
 ‘the brother-in-law of the Duke of Rich-  
 ‘mond, Henry’s natural son.—But the ce-  
 ‘ment of that union proved the bane of her  
 ‘brother! He shone in all the accomplish-  
 ‘ments of that martial age; his name is re-  
 ‘nowned in its tournaments, and in his fa-  
 ‘ther’s battles: In an expedition of his own  
 ‘he was unfortunate, being defeated endea-  
 ‘vouring to cut off a convoy to Boulogne;  
 ‘a dis-



‘ a disgrace he soon repaired, though he  
 ‘ never recovered the King’s favour, in  
 ‘ whose eyes a moment could cancel an age  
 ‘ of services !

‘ The unweildy King growing distem-  
 ‘ pered and froward, and apprehensive of  
 ‘ the tranquillity of his boy-successor, easi-  
 ‘ ly conceived or admitted jealousies infus-  
 ‘ ed into him by the Earl of Hertford and  
 ‘ the Protestant party, though one of the  
 ‘ last acts of his fickle life was to found  
 ‘ a convent ! Rapin says, he apprehended,  
 ‘ if the Popish party should prevail, that his  
 ‘ marriage with Catherine of Arragon would  
 ‘ be declared good, and by consequence  
 ‘ his son Edward bastardized. — A most  
 ‘ inaccurate conclusion ! It would have af-  
 ‘ fected the legitimacy of Elizabeth, whose  
 ‘ mother was married during the life of Ca-  
 ‘ therine, but the latter was dead before the

‘ King married Jane Seymour. An odd  
 ‘ circumstance is recorded, that Anne Bo-  
 ‘ leyn wore yellow for mourning for her  
 ‘ predecessor.

‘ It seems that the family of Howard  
 ‘ were greatly at variance; the Duke and  
 ‘ his son had been but lately reconciled;  
 ‘ the Dutchess was frantic with jealousy,  
 had been parted four years from her hus-  
 ‘ band, and now turned his accuser; as her  
 ‘ daughter the Dutchess of Richmond, who  
 ‘ inclined to the Protestants, and hated her  
 ‘ brother, deposed against him. The Duke’s  
 ‘ mistress too, one Mrs. Holland, took care  
 ‘ to provide for her own safety, by telling all  
 ‘ she knew: that was little, yet equal to  
 ‘ the charge, and coincided with it. The  
 ‘ chief accusation against the Earl was his  
 ‘ quartering the arms of Edward the Con-  
 ‘ fessor: the Duke had forborn them, but  
 ‘ left

‘ left a blank quarter. Mrs. Holland de-  
 ‘ posed, that the Duke disapproved his son’s  
 ‘ bearing them, and forbad her to work  
 ‘ them on the furniture for his house. The  
 ‘ Dutchess of Richmond’s testimony, was  
 ‘ so trifling that she deposed her brother’s  
 ‘ giving a coronet,\* which to her judgment  
 ‘ seemed a close crown, and a cypher, which  
 ‘ she took to be the King’s; and that he  
 ‘ dissuaded her from going too far in read-  
 ‘ ing the Scripture. Some swore that he  
 ‘ loved to converse with foreigners; and, as  
 ‘ if ridiculous charges, when multiplied,  
 ‘ would amount to one real crime, Sir  
 ‘ Richard Southwell affirmed, without spe-

\* This shews that at this time there was no esta-  
 blished rule for coronets. I cannot find when those  
 of Dukes, Marquisses, and Earls were settled; Sir  
 Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, when Viscount Cran-  
 born, was the first of that degree that bore a coronet.  
 —Barons received theirs from Charles II.

‘ cifying

‘ cifying what, that he knew certain things,  
 ‘ which touched the Earl’s fidelity to the  
 ‘ King. The brave young Lord vehement-  
 ‘ ly affirmed himself a true man, and offered  
 ‘ to fight his accuser in his shirt; and, with  
 ‘ great spirit and ready wit, defended him-  
 ‘ self against all the witnesses—to little pur-  
 ‘ pose! When such accusations could be  
 ‘ alledged, they were sure of being thought  
 ‘ to be proved. Lord Herbert insinuates,  
 ‘ that the Earl would not have been con-  
 ‘ demned, if he had not been a commoner,  
 ‘ and tried by a jury. On what could he  
 ‘ ground this favourable opinion of the  
 ‘ Peers? What twelve tradesmen could be  
 ‘ found more servile than almost every court  
 ‘ of Peers during that reign? Was the  
 ‘ Duke of Buckingham, was Anne Boleyn  
 ‘ condemned by a jury, or by great Lords?

‘ The Duke, better acquainted with the  
 ‘ humour

‘ humour of his master, or fonder of life as  
 ‘ it grew nearer the dregs, signed a most  
 ‘ abject confession, in which, however, the  
 ‘ greatest crime he avowed was having con-  
 ‘ cealed the manner in which his son bore  
 ‘ his coat-armour;—an offence, by the way,  
 ‘ to which the King himself and all the  
 ‘ court must long have been privy. As this  
 ‘ is intended as *a treatise of curiosity*, it  
 ‘ may not be amiss to mention, that the  
 ‘ Duke presented another petition to the  
 ‘ Lords, desiring to have some books from  
 ‘ Lambeth, without which he had not been  
 ‘ able to re-compose himself to sleep for a  
 ‘ dozen years. He desired leave too to buy  
 ‘ St. Austin, Josephus, and Sabellicus;\*

\* ‘ The artful Duke, though a strong Papist, pre-  
 ‘ tended to ask for Sabellicus as the most vehement  
 ‘ detector of the usurpations of the Bishop of Rome.’—  
 Lord Herbert, p. 629.

and,

‘ and he begged for some sheets — S  
‘ hardly was treated a man, who had married  
‘ a daughter\* of Edward the IVth, who had  
‘ enjoyed such dignities, and, what was still  
‘ more, had gained such victories for his  
‘ master !

‘ The noble Earl perished ; the father es-  
‘ caped by the death of the tyrant.

‘ We have a small volume of elegant and  
‘ tender sonnets composed by Surry ; and  
‘ with them† some others of that age, par-  
‘ ticularly of Sir Thomas Wyat the elder,

\* ‘ His first wife was the Lady Anne, who left no  
‘ issue. His second was daughter of the Duke of  
‘ Buckingham.

*N.B. This Duke of Buckingham was beheaded by  
the same tyrant.*

† ‘ The Earl was intimate too with Sir Thomas More  
‘ and Erasmus, and built a magnificent house called  
‘ Mount Surry, on Lennard’s hill near Norwich.—See  
‘ note to verse 152, of Drayton’s Epistle from the Earl  
‘ to Geraldine.’

‘ a very

‘ a very accomplished gentleman, father of  
 ‘ him who fell in a rebellion against Queen  
 ‘ Mary. Francis I. had given a new air to  
 ‘ literature, which he encouraged by mixing  
 ‘ gallantry with it, and by producing the  
 ‘ ladies at his court along with the learned.  
 ‘ Henry, who had at least as much taste for  
 ‘ women as letters, and was fond of splen-  
 ‘ dor and feats of arms, contributed to give  
 ‘ a romantic turn to composition ; and Pe-  
 ‘ trarch, the poet of the fair, was naturally a  
 ‘ pattern to a court of that complexion. In  
 ‘ imitation of Laura, our Earl had his Ge-  
 ‘ raldine. Who she was, we are not told  
 ‘ directly ; himself mentions several parti-  
 ‘ culars relating to her, but not her name.  
 ‘ The author of the last edition of his poems  
 ‘ says, in some short notes on his life, that  
 ‘ she was the greatest beauty of her time,  
 ‘ and maid of honour to Queen Catherine ;  
 ‘ to

‘ to which of the three Queens of that  
‘ name he does not specify. I think I have  
‘ nearly discovered who this fair person  
‘ was;—Here is the Earl’s description :—

“ From Tuscan came my ladies worthy race,  
“ Fair Florence was sometime *her*\* auncient  
“ seate;

“ The western yle, whose pleasant shore doth face  
“ Wild Camber’s cliffs, did geve her lyvely heate :  
“ Fostered she was with milke of Irishe brest :  
“ Her Sire, an Earl; her Dame, of Princes blood;  
“ From tender yeres in Britaine she doth rest  
“ With Kinges childe, where she tasteth costely  
“ foode.

“ Hunsdon did first present her to myne yien :  
“ Bright is her hewe, and Geraldine she hight,  
“ Hampton me taught to wishe her first for mine,  
“ And Windsor, alas ! doth chase me from her  
“ sight.

“ Her beauty of kinde, her vertue from above,  
“ Happy is he, that can obtain her love.”

\* I would read *their*.

‘ I am



‘ I am inclined to think, that her poetical  
‘ appellation was her real name, as every  
‘ one of the circumstances tally.—Gerald  
‘ Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, in the reign  
‘ of Henry VIII. married, to his second  
‘ wife, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Gray,  
‘ Marquis of Dorset; by whom he had  
‘ three daughters, Lady Margaret, who  
‘ was born deaf and dumb, (probably not  
‘ the fair Geraldine) Elizabeth, third wife  
‘ of Edward Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, and  
‘ the Lady Cicely.

‘ Our genealogists say, that the family of  
‘ Fitzgerald derives its origin from Otho,  
‘ descended from the Dukes of Tuscany,  
‘ who in the reign of King Alfred settled in  
‘ England, and from thence transplanted  
‘ themselves into Ireland. Thus,

“ From Tuscan came his Ladies noble race.”

‘ Her

‘ Her sire an Earl, and her being fostered  
 ‘ with milk of Irish breast follow of course.  
 ‘ Her dame being of princes blood is as ex-  
 ‘ act: Thomas, Marquis of Dorset, being  
 ‘ son of Queen Elizabeth Gray, daughter  
 ‘ of the Dutchess of Bedford, of the prince-  
 ‘ ly house of Luxemburg. The only ques-  
 ‘ tion is, whether the Lady Elizabeth Fitz-  
 ‘ gerald, or her sister the Lady Cicely, was  
 ‘ the fair Geraldine. I should think the  
 ‘ former, as it is evident she was settled in  
 ‘ England.

‘ The circumstance of his first seeing her  
 ‘ at Hunsdon, indifferent as it seems, leads  
 ‘ to a strong confirmation of this conjecture.  
 ‘ Sir Henry Chauncy says\* that Hunsdon-  
 ‘ house in Hertfordshire was built by Henry  
 ‘ VIII. and destined to the education of his

\* ‘ In his Hertfordshire, page 197.’

‘ children.

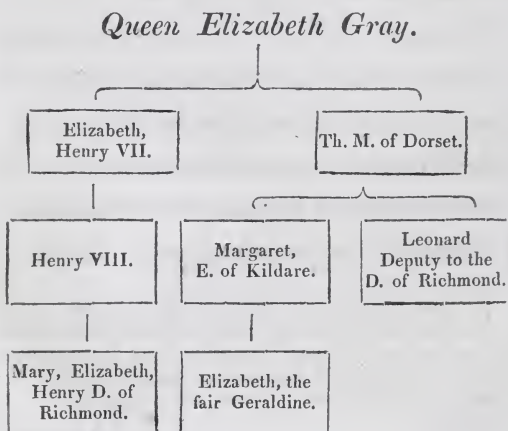
‘ children. The Lady Elizabeth Fitzge-  
 ‘ rald was second cousin to the princesses  
 ‘ Mary and Elizabeth, and it was very na-  
 ‘ tural for her to be educated with them, as  
 ‘ the sonnet expressly says the fair Geral-  
 ‘ dine was.—The Earl of Surry was in like  
 ‘ manner brought up with the Duke of Rich-  
 ‘ mond at Windsor.\* Here two circum-  
 ‘ stances clearly correspond to the Earl’s  
 ‘ account of his first seeing his mistress at  
 ‘ Hunsdon, and being deprived of her by  
 ‘ Windsor. When he attended the young  
 ‘ Duke to visit the Princesses, he got sight  
 ‘ of their companion ; when he followed him  
 ‘ to Windsor, he lost that opportunity. If  
 ‘ this assumption wanted any corroborating  
 ‘ incidents, here is a strong one ;—the Lord

\* ‘ One of the most beautiful of Lord Surry’s com-  
 ‘ positions is a very tender elegy, written by him when  
 ‘ a prisoner at Windsor, lamenting the happier days  
 ‘ he formerly passed there.—His punishment was for  
 ‘ eating flesh in Lent.’—Wood, vol. i. page 58.

‘ Leonard

‘ Leonard Gray, uncle of the Fitzgeralds,  
 ‘ was deputy of Ireland for the Duke of  
 ‘ Richmond, and that connection alone  
 ‘ would easily account for the Earl’s ac-  
 ‘ quaintance with a young lady, bred up  
 ‘ with the royal family.

‘ The following short genealogy will at  
 ‘ once explain what I have said, and shew  
 ‘ that in every light my opinion seems well  
 ‘ grounded :—



‘ Since I made the above discovery, I  
 ‘ find that Michael Drayton, in his Heroi-  
 ‘ cal Epistles, among which are two be-  
 ‘ tween this Earl and Geraldine,\* guesses  
 ‘ that she was of the family of Fitzgerald,  
 ‘ though he has made a strange confusion

\* ‘ Antony Wood was still more mistaken, for he  
 ‘ thinks she was born at Florence: He says, that  
 ‘ Surry, travelling to the Emperor’s court, grew ac-  
 ‘ quainted with Cornelius Agrippa, *famous for natural*  
 ‘ *magic*, who shewed him the image of his Geraldine  
 ‘ in a glass, sick, weeping on her bed, and resolved all  
 ‘ into devout religion for the absence of her Lord;  
 ‘ that from thence he went to Florence, her native city,  
 ‘ where he published an universal challenge in honour  
 ‘ of her beauty, and was victorious in the tourna-  
 ‘ ment on that occasion. The challenge and tourna-  
 ‘ ment are true; the shield, presented to the Earl, by  
 ‘ the great Duke for that purpose, is represented in  
 ‘ Vertuo’s print of the Arundel family, and was in pos-  
 ‘ session of the last Earl of Stafford.’ Wood, v. i. p. 68.

‘ of

‘ of them and the Windsors, and does not  
‘ specify any particular personage.\*

‘ Bale and Tanner† ascribe likewise to  
‘ Lord Surry the following translations and  
‘ poems :—

“ Ecclesiastes and some psalms.

“ One book of Virgil, in blank verse.”

‘ Wood‡ says he translated two.

“ Poems addressed to the Duke of Rich-  
“ mond.

“ Satires on the citizens of London, in  
“ one book.

“ Juvenile poems.”

\* ‘ Since the above was written, I was informed  
‘ that in the new edition of the Peerage, in the Earl of  
‘ Kildare’s pedigree, it is hinted that this Lady Eliza-  
‘ beth Fitzgerald was the fair Geraldine, but as no au-  
‘ thority nor reasons are quoted to prove it, these con-  
‘ jectures before mentioned may serve to supply their  
‘ place. Since the first edition I have been told that  
‘ Hollinshed confirms my supposition.’

† Page 104.

‡ Vol. i. page 57.

‘ And

‘ And a translation of “ Boccace’s consolation to Pinus on his exile.”

‘ In Lambeth church was formerly an affectionate epitaph in verse, written by this Lord on one Clere, who had been his retainer, and caught his death by attending him in his wars. It is preserved in Aubrey’s Survey of Surry, and ought to be printed with the Earl’s poems.

‘ His daughter Jane, Countess of Westmorland was a great mistress of the Greek and Latin languages.’\*

Thus far Mr. Walpole’s account ; to which I shall add the Earl’s character from Mr. Hume’s history, vol. 4th, 8vo. p. 283.

‘ SURREY was a young man of the most promising hopes, and had distinguished

\* Fox’s Acts and Monuments.

‘ himself by every accomplishment which  
 ‘ became a scholar, a courtier, and a soldier :  
 ‘ he excelled in all the military exercises  
 ‘ which were then in request : he encourag-  
 ‘ ed the fine arts by his patronage and ex-  
 ‘ ample : he had made some successful at-  
 ‘ tempts in poetry ; and, being smit with the  
 ‘ romantic gallantry of that age, he cele-  
 ‘ brated the praise of his mistress by his  
 ‘ pen and his lance, in every masque and  
 ‘ tournament. His spirit and ambition  
 ‘ were equal to his talents and his quality ;  
 ‘ and he did not always regulate his con-  
 ‘ duct by that caution and reserve which  
 ‘ his situation required. He had been left  
 ‘ governor of Boulogne when that town  
 ‘ was taken by Henry ; but, though his per-  
 ‘ sonal bravery was unquestioned, he had  
 ‘ been unfortunate in some rencounters with  
 ‘ the French. The king, somewhat dis-  
 ‘ pleased



‘pleased with his conduct, had sent over Hertford to command in his place; and Surrey was so imprudent as to drop some menacing expressions against the ministers, on account of this affront which was put upon him. And as he had refused to marry Hertford’s daughter, and even wavered every proposal of marriage which was made him, Henry imagined that he had entertained views of espousing the Lady Mary; and he was instantly determined to repress, by the most severe expedients, so dangerous an ambition.

‘ Actuated by all these motives, and per-  
‘ haps too influenced by that old disgust,  
‘ with which the ill conduct of Catharine  
‘ Howard had inspired him against all her  
‘ family, he gave private orders to arrest  
‘ Norfolk and Surrey; and they were on  
‘ the same day confined to the Tower. Sur-  
‘ rey, c 2

‘ rey, being a commoner, his trial was to  
 ‘ be more expeditious; and as to proofs,  
 ‘ neither parliament nor juries seem ever to  
 ‘ have given the least attention to them in  
 ‘ any cause of the crown during the whole  
 ‘ reign. He was accused, that he had en-  
 ‘ tertained in his family some Italians who  
 ‘ were suspected to be spies; a servant of  
 ‘ his had paid a visit to Cardinal Pole in  
 ‘ Italy, whence he was suspected of enter-  
 ‘ taining a correspondence with that ob-  
 ‘ noxious prelate; he had quartered the  
 ‘ arms of Edward the Confessor on his  
 ‘ scutcheon, which made him be suspected  
 ‘ of aspiring to the crown, though both he  
 ‘ and his ancestors had openly, during the  
 ‘ course of many years, maintained that  
 ‘ practice, and the heralds had even justified  
 ‘ it by their authority. These were the  
 ‘ crimes for which a jury, notwithstanding  
 ‘ his

‘ his eloquent and spirited defence, condemned this nobleman for high treason, and their sentence was soon after executed upon him.’

These are the accounts which these two ingenious gentlemen gives us of the very worthy but unfortunate Earl himself—unfortunate only in his superior worth, in as much as it has drawn on him the resentment (ever implacable) of that very Nero of the Tudor race, Henry VIII. who, as Sir Walter Raleigh says, never spared woman in his lust, nor man in his wrath.

As we have mentioned this Prince’s name, it is presumed that our inserting the following lines, from Sir John Denham, will not be disagreeable to our readers, especially as a strange paradoxical writer has just now appeared to the world, who, in flat contradiction

tradiction to the received opinion of mankind, and the undoubted testimony of history, has undertaken to defend this MOST EXTRAORDINARY CHARACTER of the age he lived in ; who, he says, was social, magnificent, magnanimous—a *tender husband*—an indulgent parent—a faithful friend—a generous master—not *lewd*, not *cruel*, not voluptuous—an honest open hearted man—a sincere Christian, and a patriot King.

Sir John, in his *Cooper's Hill*, takes occasion, from the view of a demolished abbey, to treat this *Patriot King*, this very amiable man, in the following manner:—

- ‘ Tell me, my Muse, what monstrous dire offence,
- ‘ What crime could any *Christian King* incense
- ‘ To such a rage ? Was't luxury or lust ?
- ‘ Was he so temperate, so *chaste*, so just ?
- ‘ Were these their crimes ? They were his own
- ‘ much more :
- ‘ But wealth is crime enough to him that's poor,
- ‘ Who

‘ Who having spent the treasures of his crown,  
 ‘ Condemns their luxury to feed his own.’

It is plain, that Sir John was more incensed against the perpetrator of the act, and the mode of doing it, than the act itself, and that the one was introduced only to shew the author’s utter detestation of the other ; for he says, almost in the very next lines,—

‘ Then did Religion in a lazy cell,  
 ‘ In empty airy contemplations dwell,  
 ‘ And like the block unmoved lay.—

The following is the Epitaph on Clere, which Mr. Walpole mentions, and which may be found in Aubrey’s survey of Surrey, vol. v. p. 247.—Mr. Aubrey introduces it in the following manner :—

‘ Near unto the last mentioned, over a  
 ‘ tomb formerly was fixed a tablet, now  
 ‘ lost,

‘ lost, with this poetical inscription, made  
 ‘ by the famous *Howard*, Earl of *Surrey*,  
 ‘ a man equally celebrated *tam Marti quam*  
 ‘ *Mercurio* :—

Epitaphium *Thomae*\* *Clarear* qui  
 fato functus est MCCCCXLV auctore  
*Henrico Howard* Comite *Surriensi*,  
 in cujus felicis ingenii specimen, et  
 singularis facundiæ argumentum  
 appensa fuit haec tabula per  
*W. Howard*, filium *Thome* nuper  
 Ducis *Norf.* filii ejusdem  
*Henrici* Comitis *Surriensis*.

*Norfolk* sprung thee, *Lambeth* holds thee dead,  
*Clere*, of the Count, of *Cleremont* thou hight:  
 Within the womb of *Ormond's* race thou bred,  
 And sawest thy cosin crowned in thy sight,  
*Shelton* for love, *Surrey* for Lord thou chose,  
 Aye me, while life did last, that league was tender,  
 Tracing whose steps thou sawest *Kelsall* blase,  
*Laundersey* burnt, and batter'd *Bulleyn's* render

\* Sic Orig.

At

At *Muttrel* gates hopeless of all cure,  
 'Thine *Earl*, half dead, gave in thy hand his will,  
 Which cause did thee this pining death procure,  
 Ere summers four times seven thou could'st fulfil,  
 Aye, *Clere*, if love had bootéd care or cost,  
 Heav'n had not wonne, nor earth so timely lost.

Mr. Pope, in his *Windsor Forest*, gives us the following eulogium on this *Earl of Surrey*, who, he says, was one of the first refiners of the English poetry:—

' Here noble *Surrey* felt the sacred rage,  
 ' *Surrey* the *Granville* of a former age:  
 ' Matchless his pen, victorious was his lance,  
 ' Bold in the lists, and graceful in the dance:  
 ' In the same shades the *Cupids* tun'd his lyre,  
 ' To the same notes of love, and soft desire.  
 ' Fair *Geraldine*, bright object of his vow,  
 ' Then filled the groves, as heavenly *Mira* now.

We likewise find the following lines on our poet in Mr. Fenton's *Poems*:—

' *Chaucer* had all that beauty could inspire,  
 ' And *Surrey's* numbers glow'd with warm desire;  
 ' Both

‘ Both now are prized by few, unknown to most,  
 ‘ Because the thoughts are in the language lost.

How far this last line can with justice be applied to his Lordship’s poems is submitted to the judicious reader, who, it is presumed, will find the Earl’s language not so obscure as Mr. Fenton intimates.

From these accounts of the Earl of *Surrey*, and by his works and actions (a better proof) he was a man of parts, and an honest man: from his friends and contemporaries we find no traces of the bigot, a poor weak character.

After his execution, his body was carried to Framlyngham in Suffolk, and the following epitaph placed on his tomb:—

Henrico Howardo, Thomæ secundi Ducis  
 Norfolciæ filio primogenito Thomæ  
 tertii patri, Comiti Surreiæ & Georgiani  
 ordinis



ordinis equiti aurato, immaturè anno salutis 1546 abrepto; & Franciscæ uxori ejus filiæ Johannis Comitæ Oxoniæ; Henricus Howardus, Comes Northamptoniæ, filius secundo genitus, hoc supremum pietatis in parentes monumentum posuit, A. D. 1614.

## EPISTOLÆ.

*Com. SURREY. temp. Hen. VIII. HARL.  
Mss. Numb. 283.*

From Bouloync this 10th of January, 1545.

AFTER our hertie commendations to your good Lordshipps—Whereas having matters of importance to impart with you concerning the service of the King's Majesty, We have addressed Sir Thomas Wyat for the declaracion thereof in our behaulfes unto you, desiring you therefore to geve credite unto hym and with expedicion to geve order for the same accordingly. Thus we bid your Lordshipps most hertely farewell.

Your Lordshipps assured loving frends,

|            |                      |
|------------|----------------------|
|            | JOHN BRYGGS,         |
| H. SURREY. | HUGH JOULER,         |
|            | RICHARD CAVENDYSSHE, |
|            | THOMAS PALMER.       |

*To oure very good Lords, My Lorde Cobham, Depute of Callays, and My Lorde Gray, Generall of all the King's Majesty's crewes at Callays and Guysnes.*

From Bouloigne, this 2d of March, 1545.

My very good Lords,

WITH my hartie commendations, you shall understand that I have receyvd your letters: for answer whereunto you shall understande that albeit I have receyved from his Majestye no letters of lyke effect as you have done.

I could wissh that after your proclamation made, ye wold execute the same on youre part as I entende to do of mine; so that you wold make a general redresse for all such disorders past, or else it shall not lye in my power to let any capit. Englishe or straunger to offer such measure as is offeryd them—wherfore if it be your will, by the redresse of that is past, you may give order for that is to come in sendying home agayne any such that have left this service

to

to serve with you, and I shall do the like  
agayne.

You shall also understande that the  
Frenche flete lye here before our haven,  
whereof I have thought meet to advertise  
you. And thus I praye to God to send  
you health.

Your assuryd loving frend,

H. SURREY.

*To my very good Lords, my Lord Cobham,  
and my Lord Graze, and to others my lov-  
ing frends of the King's Majesty's Coun-  
saile at Callays, in hast, hast, post, hast,  
hast.*

Frem Bouloyne, this 8th of March, 1545.

My very good Lord,

AFTER my hartie commendations —  
Whereas there is a great masse of victuale  
arryvyd here, and that my Lord great mais-  
ter hath sent for Mr. Rochester to Dover,  
to taulke with hym for sundrye causes of  
his Majesty's for this towne, it may like  
your good Lordship to declare the same to  
Mr. Mundy, and addressing him hither  
out of hande, to take order that he may  
bring with hym the same wagons that were  
here at the last dischardge of victuales;  
for as your Lordshipp may considar, that  
else, having so great a masse thereof, and  
no helpe of carriages to convey the same  
from the waterside, it will be long before it  
can be dischardged further.

Whereas his Majesty hath already sent a  
grete

grete number of pyoners hither, and that we dayly looke for more.—It may also like you that I have thought it my dutye towards his Majesty's service, to desire you to take order with my Lord Gray, and the capit. of Newnham bridge, that non of them com by you without pasport, and if they do that from time to time they may be taken and punyshed to the example of all others, or else returned to me for that intent. Thus fare your good Lordshipp most hertely well.

Your loving Cosyn,

H. SURREY.

*To my very good Lord, my Lord Cobham,  
Deputie of Callays, in hast, hast, post,  
hast, hast, hast, hast, hast.*

My

My very good Lord,

AFTER my herty commendations, this shall be most hartily to desier you, to advertise me with all spede by this berar, when my Lord of Winchester shall be at Callais, for it wold not behove for a great thing for his Majesty's service here, but that Antony Ager shuld spek with my said Lord before his departure. Wherefor I intend immediatly uppon your advertisement, to send him to my Lord with dyllygence, to awayt uppon his Lordship for such declarations of things as emporte to his Majesty's service here—Besechyng you, my Lord, to have me hertily commended to him. Thus wishing your Lordshipp as wele to do as myself.

Your loving Cosyn,

H. SURREY.

D

Whereas,

Whereas, I perceyve Sir Edward Wotton's son fantasyth a genet geldyng of myne that standith in Callais, which is blind and wynded, I am ashamyd to gyve him, but if it pleas him to take him till I be able to give him a better, I shall desire him so to do.

I shall also send the money by Philleret, that Sir Edward Wotton payd to Bernard Grete by my appoyntment.

*To my veray good Lord, my Lord of Cobham, Deput of Callois. In hast.*

The following Letter, written to Lord Burghlye, containing a particular account of the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, is taken from an old manuscript.

To



TO THE RIGHT HONNORABLE  
SIR WILLIAM CECILL, KNIGHT,  
LORD BURGHLYE,  
AND  
LORD HIGH TREASURER OF ENGLAND.

---

It maye please your good Lordshipp to be advertised, that accordinge as your honnor gave me in commandment, I have here set downe in writtinge the true order and manner of the execution of Mary, late Queene of Scotts, the eight of Febrewary 1589, in the great hall in the castell of Fotheringay, together with relation of all such speches spoken, actes, and circumstances precedinge and concerninge the same from and

after the delivery of the said Scottish Queene to 'Thomas Andrewes Esquier, High Shriffe of her Majestie's county of Northampton, unto th' end of the said execution, as followeth :—

It beinge certified to the said Queene the sixt of Febrewary, by the Right Honorable the Earle of Kent, the Earle of Shrowsburye, and also by Sir Amyas Pawlett, and Sir Drewe Drewery, hir Governors, that she was to prepare herselfe to dye the eight of Febrewary next, she seemed not to be in any terror, for ought that appered, by any hir outward gestures, or behaveour, other than marvylinge she should dye, but rather with smyling cheere, and plesant countynance dysgested and accepted the said admonytions and preparations, as to hir said unexpected execution, said that hir death should be wellcome to  
her

her seinge her Majestie was so resolved, and that hir soule were too farre unworthy the fruition of the joye of Heaven for ever, whose bodye would not in this world be content to indewer the stroke of execution for a moment, and that spoken, she wept most bytterly and became sylent.

The said eight of Febrewary beinge come and the tyme and place appointed for the execution as aforesaid; the said Quene of Scotts, beinge of stature tall, of bodie corpulent, round shoullder, her face fatt and brod, double chenned, and hasle eyed, hir borrowed heare——borne hir attyre on hir head, was on this manner: She had a dressing of lawne edged with bone-lace, a pomander chaine with an Agnus Dei about her neck, a crucifixe in her hand, a payer of beades at her girdle, with a goulding crosse at th' end of it, a vaile of lawne  
fastined

fastened to hir cawle with a bowed out wyre and edged round about with a bone-lace, hir gowne of black sattin prynted, with a trayne and long sleffes to the gownd set with a range of buttons of jett trimed with pearle and short sleffes of black satten, cut with a payer of sleffes of purple velvet hole, under them, hir kirtle hole of figured satten black, hir petycote uper bodie unlaced in the back of crymsen satten, her peticote scirtes of crymsen velvett, hir shooes of Spanysh lether, with the rowgh side outward, a payer of greene silke garters, hir nether stockings wosted coloured water set clocked with sylver, and next hir legg a payer of Jarsey hose whit. This Queene thus appered in a kind of joye without any desier of deferinge of matters or time, departed hir chamber, and very willingly bended hir stepps towards the place of execution,

cution, beinge gently carryed, and supported out of her chamber into an enttery next the said great hall, by twoe of Sir Amyas Pawlett's cheefe gentlemen, Mr. Andrewes the High Shriffe goeing before hir, in which enttery the honnorable Earle of Kent, and the Earl of Shrowsbury comytioners appointed by hir Majestie for the sayd execution, together with hir twoe governors of hir person, Sir Amyas Pawlett, and Sir Drewe Drewery, and diveres knights and gentlemen of good accompt, did mete hir where they found one of the sayd Queene's servants, named Melvin, kneeling on his knees to the said Queene his mistris, who, wringing his hands, and sheding of teares, used then and there these woords unto hir :—

Ah, madam, unhappie me ! what man on earth was ever before the messinger of such  
 impor-

importunate sorrowe and heavines as I shall be when I shall report that my good and gracious Queene and misttris is beheaded in England? This being said, teares prevented him of ffurther speakinge, whereupon the said Queene poweringe out hir dyeinge tears answered thus:—My good servant, cease to lament, for thou hast cause rayther to joie then to morne, for now shalt thou see Mary Steward's troubles receive ther longe expected end, and determynation; for knowe, sayd she, good servant, that all this world is but vanytie, and subject still to more sorrowe then a whole ocian of teares can bewayle. But I pray the, said she, report this from me, that I dye a true wooman to my relidgion, and like a true wooman to Scotland and France, but God forgive them, said she, that have longe desiered my end, and  
thirsted

thirsted for my bloud, as the hart doth for the watter brookes. O God, said she, Thou that art the Auther of Truth, and Truth itselfe, Thou knowest the inward chambers of my thoughts, and howe that I was never willing that England and Scotland should be united together, Well, said she, then, commend me to my sonne, and tell him that I have not done any thinge prejudicial to the state and kingdom of Scotland, and so resolvinge herselfe againe into teares, said, Good Melvin, far well, and with weeping eyes, and hir cheekes all so besprinkled with teares as they were, she kissed him saing, once againe, Melvin, far well, and pray for thy mistris and Queene : and then she turned herselfe to the Lords, and towld them, that she had certeyne requests to make unto them, one was for a some of money which was knowne to Amyas

Pawlett

Pawlett to be paid to one Charles hir servante, next that hir servants myght have and enjoye that which she had given in her last will and testament, and that they myght be favourablye intreated and sent saffley into ther countreyes, and this to doe my very good Lords, I doe conjur you. Answer was made by Sir Amyas Pawlett to this efect, I am not forgitfull of the money your Grace doth speake of, and therefore your Grace shall not nede to rest in suspicion of the not performyng of your requestes. Then she said, ther rested yet one request more which she would make unto the Lords, and that was this, that it would please them to permit hir pore distressed servants to be present about her at hir death, that ther eyes myghte behould, and ther hartes beare witnes, how patiently ther Queene and mris. should indewer hir execution, that  
thereby



thereby they myght be able to make relation when they should come into ther owne counteryes, how that she dyed a true constant catholick to hir relidgion. Then the Earle of Kent did answere thus unto hir, Maddam, that which you have desiered cannot conveniently be granted, for if it should be, it were to be feared, least some of them, with spiches or other behaviour, would both be greefious to your Grace, and truble-some and unpleasinge unto us, and to our compeney, wherof wee have had some experience, for if such an accesse myght be alowed, they would not stick to put some supersticious trumperye in practise, and it were but dipinge there handcerchers in your Grace's bloud, whereof it were unmete to give allowance. My Lords, said the Queene of Scotts, I will give my word for them, dead though it be, they shall deserve

no

no blame in any the accions you have named, but alas! pore sawles, it would doe them good to bid ther mris. far well; and I hope, said she further to the Earle of Kent, your mris. meanyng the Queene's majestie, beinge a maiden Queene, will voutsaffe in regard of woman-hode, that I shall have some of my owne peple about me at my death, and now, said she, her majestie hath not given any such comyssion but that you myght grant a request of fare greater curtisie then this, if I were a wooman of farre meaner calling then the Queene of Scotts. And then perseayving that she could not obteyne hir request without some difficultie, for mere greefe she burst out into teares, saying, I am cossen to your Queene, and descended from the blod ryall of Henry the Seaventh, and married Queene of France, th'anoynted Qucene of Scotland. After this,

upon

upon great consultation had betwene the twoe Earles and other in comyssion, it was permitted that she should have some of hir servants about hir, accordinge as she had before instantly intreated, and which all desiered hir to make choyce of six of hir best beloved men and wymen : and them of hir men weare Mellvin, her potticary, and surgeon, and one ould man besids ; and of hir wymen she chose those twoe that did use to ly in hir chamber. After this, the said Queene beinge supported by twoe of Sir Amyas Pawlett's gent. as aforesaid, and Melvyn carryed up hir trayne, beinge accomppined with the Earle of Kent and Shrewsberry's gentlemen, and the Shriffe goinge before as aforesaid, passed out of the entrerrye into the hall, in the said castell of Fotheringaye before mentioned, with an unappauled countenance without  
terror

terror of the place, the persons, or preparations then and there made for hir execution ; stept upon the scaffold in the said hall, beinge twoe fote high, and vii. fote brodd, with rayles rownd about, hanged and covered with black rownd about, with a lowe stoole and a longe faire couchinge, and a block covered with black. Then haveing the stoole browght to hir, she satt downe, and on the right hand of hir stood the Earle of Kent, and the Earle of Shrewsbury, and on hir left hand, Mr. Andrewes the Shreife, and right opposyte before hir stood the twoe executioners, and round about the rayles of the scaffould stood knights, gentlemen, and others. Then sylence being made, the Queene's Majestie's comyssion for the execution was oppenly redd by Mr. Beale, clarke of the councell, which done, the people, with a loude voice, said, God save the  
 Queene :

Queene: duringe the readinge of which comysion the said Queene was very sylente, lysteninge unto it with so carless a regard, as if it had not concerned hir death at all, nay, rayther with so merry and chereful a countenance as if it had been a pardon from hir Majestie for hir life; and withall used such a strangnes in her words and deeds as though she had known none of the assembly, nor beine any thing seene in the English langwage. Then Mr. Docter Fletcher, Deane of Petterborough standinge deyrectley before hir without the rayle, bendinge his boddye with great reverance uttered these exortations followinge :—

DR. FLETCHER'S

*Exortations to the Queene.*

Maddam, the Queene's most exelent Majestie, whome God preserve long to continue

tinewe and raigne over us, haveing, notwithstanding this preparation for the executinge of justice justleye to be done upon you for your maneyfould trespases against her sacrit person, state, and government, hath a tendder care over your soule, which, presently departing out of your boddie, must either be seperated into the true faith of Christ, or perish for ever, doth by Jesus Christ offer unto you the comfortable promysse of Almyghtie God to all penitante and beleiving Christyans, wherein I besech your Grace even in the bowelles of Jesus Christ to considere these three thinges, first your estate past and transitory glory, secondly your condicion present of death and morttalitie, thirdly your estate to come eyther by everlasting happines or perpetual misery. For the first, let me speake to your Grace with Daved the Kinge, forgett,

Madam,

Madam, yourselfe and your owne people, and your father's howse ; forgett your naturall birth, your ryal and princely dignity; so shall the King of Kings have pleasure in your sperittuall beuty, make all thinges as dust and dunge, that you may be found of God, not haveing your owne rightuossness, which is deffiled and uncleane, but the rightuossness of God by faith in Jesus Christ upon all and in all that beleeve on him, that you may knowe him, whome to knowe is life everlastinge, and the vertue of his resurrection to rayse you up at the last daye to life everlastinge, and the fellowship of his passion, that if you suffer with him, you may be glorified with him and the confirmitye of his death ; that by the partakinge and the communion thereof, you may dye to sinne, and live againe to rightousnes; and that in your former course,

Maddam, you be not judged of the Lord, repent you trulye of your former sinnes and wickednesse, justifie the justice nowe to be executed, justifie her Majestie's faithfullnes and favoure towards you at all tymes; have a lyvelye faith in Jesus Christ our Savyour, so you shall be rightly prepared unto death. If your offences, Maddam, were as many as the sands on the sea shore, and as redd and bluddye as the scarlett, yet the hope of the Lord, the grace and mercye of the Father, through the patience and obedience of Jesus Christ his Sonne, by the satisfaction of God the Holye Gost, shall purdge and make them as whit as snowe, and remember them no more. The spetiall meanes to obteyne to this forgiveness of sinnes is neyther in man nor by man, but by faith onley in Jesus Christ certified by fayth, in whom we beinge justified,

ed,



ed, have peace with God, and all spirituall securitye. Secondly, consider, I besech your Grace, your present condicion of death and immortalitie, your goeing from hence to be no more seene, your departinge into a land where all things are forgotten, your entery into a howse of clay, where worms shall be your sisters, and corruption your father, as Job speketh, where the tree falleth there it must lye, whether it be towards the south of life and blissednes, or towards the north of death, and dulfullness. Now is your tyme of rysinge to God, or your fall into utter darknes, where shall be weeping and waylling, and gnashing of teethe. Hereafter there is no tyme of reconsiliation, nor place of satisfiacion, here life is gotten, and here life is lost, therefore this daye, Maddam, yea this hower, if you will here God's voyce, harden not your harte,

the hand of death is overe your head, and the axe is put to the roote of the tree, the throne of the great Judge of Heaven is laid open, and the booke of all your life is spread wyde, and the particuler sentence of judgment is at hand, but if you fly to the throne of grace with bouldnes in Christ's only merritorious obedience, and applye it to your soule with the hand of true faith, your Christ shall be your life, and your death shall be your advantage, and nothinge else but a entery into everlasting glorie, and this your mortallity shall in a momente put onn imortallity. Madam, even now, Maddam, doth God Allmyghtie oppen a dore into a heavenly kingdom, in comparryson whereof all earthly principalities are as darknes, and as the shaddowe of death: shutt not up therefore this passadge by the harddeninge of your harte,

and

and greve not the Sperrit of God which may seale your hope to a daye of redemption. Thirdly and lastly, of all I pray your Grace to way with yourselfe the tyme and state to come, eyther to rise in the daye of the Lord unto the resserrection of lyfe, and to heare that joyfull and blissed Trinitye, Come ye blessed of my father, or the resserrection of condemnation, respect with sorrowe and greefe, Goe ye accursed into everlasting fyre, then to stand on God's right hand as a sheepe of his pasture, or on his left hand as a goate prepared to vengeance, eyther to be gathered as wheat into his barne, or to be cast out like chaffe into a furnace of unquenchable fire. Blised are the dead that dye in the Lord; in the Lord shall you dye if in true faith ye desier to be dissolved and to be with Christ, with Christ, with Christ your only sacrifice

rise for your sinnes, and ransome for your redemption. Ah, Maddam, trust not the devices God's woord doth not warrant, but trust in the merritorious death of Jesus Christ, which is the true touchstone, and the clere lanthorne to lead and to gide your fette in the waye of peace; Jesus Christ yesterday, and to day, and the same for evere, in him are all the promisses of God, to him give all the scriptures testimony, that through faith in his bludd we and all God's church shall receive remission of sinnes, on him all the saints called in the daye of their truble, and have bene heard and delivered, in him have they all trusted, and were never confounded, all other cesterns are broken, and canot hould the water of everlasting lyfe, the name of the Lord is a strong tower wherunto the righteous fly and are saved: therefore, Mad-  
dam,

dam, that you may soe glorifie in this your last passage, that you may be glorified of him for evere, I moste humbly besech you Grace in the tender mercye of God to joyne with us present in prayer to the throne of his grace, that we may rejoyce, and you may be converted, and God may tourne his loveing countenance toward you, and grant you his peace.—In uttering which exhortation the said Queene 3 or 4 tymes said unto him, Mr. Deane, truble not yoursele nor me, for knowe I ame settled in the ancyente catholicke and Romaine religion, and in the defence thereof, by God's helpe, I meane to spend my bloud. Then said Mr. Deane, Maddam, chandge your oppinion, and repent you of your former wickednes, and settle your faith upon this ground, that only in Christ Jesus you hope to be saved. Then she answered  
again

again and againe with greater earnestness, good Mr. Deane, trouble not yourself anye more aboute this matter, for I was borne in this religion, have lived in this religion, and am resolved to dye in this religion. Then the twoe Earles, when they sawe howe fare uncomfortable she was in learning of Mr. Deane's good exortations, said, Maddam, we will pray for your Grace with Mr. Deane, that it stand with God's will, you maye have your harte lightned with the true knowledge of God, and his woord, and soe dye therein. Then answered the said Queene, my Lords, if you will pray for me, I will evere from my harte thank you, and thinke myselfe gretly favoured by you, but to joyne with you in prayer, my Lords, after your manner, who are not of one and the selfe same religion with me, it were a sinne, and I will not. Then the Lords called

ed to Mr. Deane againe. And bad him say on, or speak what he thought good, whereupon the said Deane, kneelinge on the scaffold stayers, begane his prayer—O most gracious God and mercyfull father, who accordinge to the multitud of thy mercyes doste soe put awaye the sinnes of them that trulie repent, that thou remembrest them no more, open we beseech the, the eyes of mercye, and behold this person appointed unto deathe, whose eyes of understanding, and spirituall light        it, thou hast hetherto shutt up, that the gracious beames of thy favour in Jesus Christ doth not shine unto hir, but is possessed with great blindnes, and ignorance, of heavenly things ; a sure token of thy heavey displeasure, if thy mercye doe not triumph against thy judgment ; yet impute not unto hir, O Lord God, we beseech the, those hir offensics  
which

which separat hir from thy mercyes: and if it maye stand with thy everlasting purpose and good plesure, O Lord, grant unto us we besech thy mercye, which is above thy throne, the eyes of her harte maye be lightned that she maye understand, and be converted unto the; and grante hir thy heavenly comforte, if it be thy will, of thy Holie Speritt, that she may turne and see howe gracious the Lord is. Thou hast no pleasure in the death of a siner, and all man shall prayese thy name. In the pittie renewe in hir, we most humbly besech thy Majestie, whatsoever is corrupt in hir, eyther by her owne fraylty, or by the mallice of the gostlye enemye. Viset her, O good Lord, if it be thy pleasure, with thy saveing health, as thou didst the offender at sid of the crosse, with this consolation, This daye shalt thou be with me in Paradise;



dise; saye unto hir soule, as thou didst  
 unto thy servant Davide, I ame thy salva-  
 tion, so shall thy mercye, beinge more  
 mightier, be more mangnified. Grante  
 these mercyes unto us, O Lord, thy ser-  
 vants, to the increase of thy kingdome, and  
 glorie at this tyme; and further most mer-  
 cyfull father, preserve, we most humblie  
 besech the, in longe and honorable peace  
 and safetie, Elizabeth thy servant, our  
 most naturall and souveraigne Ladie and  
 Queene; let them be ashamed and con-  
 founded, O Lord, that seke hir soule, let  
 them be turned backe, and put to confution  
 that wish her evele: and strengthen still,  
 Lord we pray the, thy hand and ballance  
 of justice amongst us by hir gracious go-  
 vernment, so shall we both nowe and ever  
 rest under thy faithfullnes and truth as un-  
 der a shield and buckler. Blisse thy name  
 and

and magnifie thy mercye which livest and raignest one most gracious God for ever and ever, so be it. Amen.

All the assembly, saveinge the Queene and hir servants, said this prayer after Mr. Deane, duringe the sayinge of which prayer, the Queene hirselle satt upon a stoole, haveing about hir neck an Agnus Dei, in one of hir hands a crucifexe, and att hir girdle a payer of beads, with a goulden crosse at th' end of them, with a Latten booke of prayers in the other hand. Thus furnyshed with hir supersticious trumperey, without any regarde to that which Mr. Deane said, she begane verye softley, with teares and a loud voyce, to praye in Latten, and in the mydest of her prayers, by reason of hir earnest weeping and mourninge as it seemed, she began to slid from hir stoole; at which tyme, kneelinge againe,  
she

she said divers other prayers in Lattine, and soe she left prayeing before Mr. Deane; when Mr. Deane had done, she kneeled downe againe, and prayed in English for Christ's afflicted Church, and for an end of hir troubles, for hir Sonne, and for the Queene's Majestic, and desiered God she might prössper and serve God aright. That spoken, she said, she hoped to be saved by, and in the blood of Jesus Christ, at the fotte of which crucifexe, houldinge that up in hir hand, she would shed hir blood. Then said the Earle of Kent, Maddam, I beseech you, settle Jesuts Christ in your harte, as you did before, and leave the adoration of those popish trumperies to themselves; but she seamyng litle or nothing at all to regard the good counsell of the Earle, but went forward in hir prayers, and in the conclution thereof, in  
English,

English, desyered God, that it would please him to averte his wrath from this iland, and that he would give it grace and forgiveness of sinnes : then she said, she forgave hir enemyes with all hir harte, who had longe sought her bloud, and desiered God to converte them to his truth. This done, she desiered all saintes to make intercession for hir to the Savyoure of the world, Jesus Christ. Then she begane to kisse her crusifexe, and to crosse herselfe, sayeing these words, Even as the armes of Jesus Christ was spread here upon the crosse, so receive me I besech the into the armes of mercye, and forgive me all my sinnes. Then the twoe executioners kneeled downe unto hir, and desiered her to forgive them her death, she answered I forgive you with all my harte, for I hope this death shall give an end of all my troubles.

bles. Then they, with her twoe gentlewomen helping of her up, begane to disrobe her, then she laid her crucifexe on her stoole, and one of her executioners tooke of from hir neck, the *Agnus Dei*, which she begane to withhold, sayeing, she would give it to one of hir women, and, withall, told the executioners they should have the worth of it in money, then she suffered them with hir twoe women to take off hir cheanne of pomander beades, and all hir other apparell, and that with a kind of gladnes; and, smyling, she begane to make herself unryddie, putting on a payer of sleeves, with hir owne hands, which the twoe executioners before had rudlye put off, and that with such speed, as if she longed to have beine gone out of the world. During all which accions of disrobinge hir, she never altered countenance,

but

but smyling as it were, said, she never had such groomes before, to make hir unred-dye, nor ever did put off hir clothes before such a compeney; at length, shee beinge unntyred and unapparelled, of such and so much as was convenient, saveing her petty-cote and kirtle: hir twoe women, lokeing upon hir, burst out into a pittyfull skryching and lamentinge, and when the skryching and lamenting begane to declyne, they crossed themselves, and prayed in Lattine; then the said Queene turnynge hirselle to them, and seeinge them in such a mornefull and lamentable plight, embraced them, and said, doe not crye for me, but rejoyce and praye for me, and so crossed them and kessed them, and bade them praye for hir, and not to be soe mornefull, for, said she, this day, I trust, shall end your mistriss troubles: then with a smylinge countenance,

nance, she turned to hir men servants, Mellvin, and the rest standinge upon a benche nere unto the scaffould, who were some tyme weeping, and some time cryeing out aloud, and contynewally crossinge themselves, and prayeing in Lattine, and the said Queene thus turned unto them, bad them farwell, and prayed them to praye for hir to the last hower. That done, one of hir women, haveinge a Corpus Christi cloth, laped it up three corner wise, and kissed it, and put it over the face of the said Queene hir Mrs. and pinned it fast upon hir calle that was on hir head. Then hir twoe women mournfully departed from hir, and the said Queene kneelinge upon the cushione, at which tyme, verry resolutly and withoute anye token of feare of death, she spake aloude in Lattyne—*In te Domine confido, ne confundar in æternum.* Then

gropinge for the blocke, she layd downe hir head, puttinge hir haire over the blocke, with both hir hands, which houlding there still had bine cutt off, had they not bine espied. Then she laid herselfe upon the block most quietly, and strecheinge out hir hands and leggs, cryed out—*In manus tuas Domine*, 3 or 4 tymes. At last, while one of the executioners held hir slyghtly with one of his hands, and th'other gave twoe strokes with an axe before he did cutt of hir head, and yet left a litle gressell behinde, at which tyme, she made a smale groane, and soe dyed.

*The foregoing Letter is printed from an old Manuscript in the British Museum; and the reason of its appearing here, is because the Howard family have suffered so much on account of their attachments to that unfortunate Princess.*

ARUNDELL.



## ARUNDELL.

THE famous THOMAS Earl of ARUNDELL was great grandson of the before mentioned Earl of Surrey, and lived in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. He was sworn into the Privy Council of James I. in the year 1607, and four years afterwards was installed Knight of the Garter. He was one of the four noblemen who were appointed to conduct the Elector Palatine and the Princess Elizabeth, after their marriage in the year 1613, to the Elector's dominions. In the year 1615 he embraced the communion of the Church of England, and received the sacrament in the King's chappel at Whitehall. In 1620 he was created Earl Marshal of England for life, and supported that office, jointly with that of Constable of England, with great

F 2

dignity,

dignity, ‘ With honor to himself, says  
 ‘ Dugdale, and his authority, and to the  
 ‘ great satisfaction of the nobility and gen-  
 ‘ try of this realm in cases where they re-  
 ‘ ceived such affronts and injuries, for  
 ‘ which, by the rule of common law, no re-  
 ‘ dress could be had, until by the votes of  
 ‘ the predominant party in the long parlia-  
 ‘ ment, his jurisdiction in that court was  
 ‘ blasted.’ The real worth of this noble-  
 man will best appear, when we see him thus  
 loaded with honors by James I. though  
 he was an avowed enemy to Buckingham,  
 the King’s great favourite, against whom he  
 headed a party in parliament, and though,  
 to maintain his independence (which he al-  
 ways did with uncommon steadiness) it is  
 said of him, that he never went to court  
 but when he was obliged to do it by his sta-  
 tion and the places he held.

In

In the following reign he was one of the King's supporters at his father's funeral, afterwards one of the commissioners to determine claims at the coronation, and joint in commission with the Earl of Pembroke for creating Knights of the Bath: yet such was Charles's attachment to his favourite and fellow-traveller, the Duke of Buckingham, that he committed the Earl prisoner to the Tower, upon the meeting of parliament, for being concerned in impeaching that nobleman. The commitment being found unwarrantable, the Lords strenuously insisted on his being released; and persevered in this their resolution with laudable steadiness, insomuch that, they voting to proceed upon no business till their requisition was complied with, Charles for once found himself obliged to let his favourite prerogative give place to necessity, and the Earl was enlarged.

The

The unhappy fate of this favourite (Buckingham) put an end to these jealousies; and our Earl's great virtues, and uncommon merit, soon forced the approbation, and of course, the favour even of Charles; who sent him to condole the Queen of Bohemia upon her husband's death, and at the same time appointed him Ambassador Extraordinary to the States General. He was also constituted Chief Justice of the forests north of Trent; and accompanied this Prince, in the year 1633, when he visited Scotland his native country. He was afterwards, in the year 1636, appointed Ambassador to the Imperial Diet, where he discharged his commissions with his usual integrity.\* Though an utter enemy to dress and the pageantry of courts, yet on this occasion he let his own inclinations

\* See his Letters at this time to Mr. Secretary Windebank in Clarendon's State papers.

give place to the honor of his country ; the appearance he made being splendid and magnificent, equal to that of a sovereign Prince. He was, in the year 1641, appointed commander in chief of the army raised against the Scots. He sat as Lord High Steward of England upon the trial of the Earl of Strafford, which Dr. Birch tells us was the most solemn ever known, and lasted 18 days. In the execution of this business he acted with that moderation and regard to justice peculiar to himself. He had some grounds of resentment against Lord Strafford, who had opposed him in a family claim to a great estate in Ireland ; but he was too noble to be vindictive, too just to suffer his own private wrongs to interfere in a matter wherein the laws of his country were only to be considered. The bill of attainder against Lord Strafford, which  
 passed

passed the House of Commons, and afterwards the House of Lords, stopt the proceedings of this trial before it could come to a conclusion, and effected the ruin of that unhappy man, who was beheaded on Tower-hill the 12th of May 1641.

The Earl of Arundell, in 1645, petitioned the King to be restored to the titles and honors of his family; but though the petition was supported by another from several Peers, yet all the effect this joint application had on Charles, was his creating him Earl of Norfolk\* by letters patent, dated at Oxford the 6th of June, in the 20th year of his reign; which plainly evinces, that the other favours and honors conferred on him proceeded from that

\* He had this title as being lineally descended from *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl of Norfolk, a younger son of K. Edward I.

Prince's sense of his great abilities, and not from any personal regard he had for him. This partial grant does him more honor than if he had been then created Duke of Norfolk, since it appears to be more the effect of self interest or fear than of love. I am not insensible that some may take exception at my using the word *fear* in this case; but they should know, that there is something in innate honesty which soars above power. An honest man, even in chains, will make a tyrant tremble. Upon the whole, he was a man who was honoured with the favour of princes without courting it, and courted by ministers whom his honest open disposition would not suffer him to treat otherwise than with contempt. Witness Buckingham, who, according to a \* writer now before me, wanted him to be

\* The Author of the Antiquities of Arundel.

put in the commission for holding the Great Seal when judgment had been passed upon Lord Chancellor Bacon, he being pointed out, by the public, as the most proper person in the kingdom for that high office, *on account of his virtue, his unblemished honour, clear judgment, and great learning.* But Buckingham, finding that the Earl, from his disinterested reserved conduct, had but few friends in parliament, which the minister was obliged to court, was drawn off from his purpose by that passion which is ever predominant in a thorough-paced courtier. Thus we see our Earl appointed to some of the highest offices of state, and designed for more, without cringing to power or courting of faction.

He was a great virtuoso, as his invaluable collections, by far superior to any of that time in Europe, sufficiently testify.

His



His\* *Marmora Arundeliana*, which he purchased at a very great expence, and were afterwards presented by his grandson Henry to the University of Oxford, are lasting monuments of his taste for antiquity. He was a great lover of arts, and the liberal patron and friend of the ingenious artists and learned men of his time. Peacham, who wrote in the year 1634, speaks thus of him:—" I cannot, says he, but with much  
 " reverence, mention the every way right  
 " honourable Thomas Howard, Lord High  
 " Marshal of England ; as great for his no-  
 " ble patronage of arts, and ancient litera-  
 " ture, as for his high birth and place ; to  
 " whose liberal charges and munificence

\* See a more particular account of these Marbles published by Selden in 1629, and the *Antiquities of Arundel* published, in 1746, in London, by the Master of Arundel school.

" this

“ this angle of the world oweth the first  
 “ sight of Greek and Roman statues, with  
 “ whose admired presence he began to ho-  
 “ nour the gardens and galleries of Arun-  
 “ del house about 20 years ago.” The  
 reader will find an account how many of  
 these statues were disposed of from the  
 following letter (page 91) from Mr. Theo-  
 bald to the Society of Antiquaries.

Dugdale tells us, that this Nobleman,  
 whom he calls *the most noble Earl*, soon  
 after being created Earl of Norfolk, “ dis-  
 “ cerning the flames of war (occasioned by  
 “ the prevalent party in the long parlia-  
 “ ment) more and more to encrease, his  
 “ age being also such as rendered him not  
 “ fit for further military employments, ob-  
 “ tained leave from the King to travel.  
 “ Whereupon going to Padua, in Italy,  
 “ he there departed this life upon the 4th  
 “ of

“of October 1646, after which his corpse  
 “being brought over to England was  
 “buried in Arundel castle.”——He died,  
 in the sixty first year of his age, as he was  
 preparing to return home.

Having thus far endeavoured to delineate, from the best authorities I could find, this very amiable character, I hope the candid reader will excuse my going on a little further, to examine into the light in which Lord Clarendon places it. It is the cause of truth, and I don't think myself less at liberty to rescue the memory of my ancestor from calumny than that of any other man. From what has been already said of this nobleman, it appears that his general deportment was reserved, and that, being very little solicitous about court preferment, and anxious to maintain his independence, he never cringed to ministers,  
 and

and seldom appeared at court, but when his business called him there. He was ever ready to accept of any employment suitable to his rank, which his Sovereign thought proper to confer upon him; but never sought to procure it, by abjectly soliciting for it, nor by faction. It were greatly to be wished, for the repose of these kingdoms, that the same could, with as much truth, be said of all the great men since his time. The spring of action only is what makes it laudible or otherwise. As you fix this, so the man will appear to be either brave, wise, generous, fool, or knave. But this spring, if applied to any particular action, is best sought for in the general turn and circumstances of the man's life, and his demeanor in other respects. Lord Clarendon fixes the cause of this part of the Earl's conduct, which I have  
just

just now mentioned, to a very silly kind of pride, not a degree removed from idiotism. See the light in which he places it. After premising, that the Earl in his own right preceded the rest of the council—that he was \* *generally* thought to be a proud man, who lived always within himself, and to himself, † *conversing little with any of the nobility, so that he seemed to live, as it were, in another nation, &c.* he goes on thus :  
 ‘ He resorted, sometimes to the court, because *there was only a greater man than*

\* If Lord Clarendon’s description of him was just, he should, one would think, be *universally* thought to be a proud man.

† Was the numerous body of Lords, who jointly addressed the King to have this Nobleman restored to his honours, treated in this cavalier manner? Was Lord Chancellor Bacon, one of these great men, kept at so awful a distance, who retired to the Earl, as to his dearest friend, in his last sickness, and died at his house at Highgate in the year 1626?

‘ *himself* ;

‘ *himself*; and he went thither the seldomer,  
 ‘ because *there was a greater man than him-*  
 ‘ *self.*’ ‘ He lived, continues he, towards  
 ‘ *all favourites* \* *great officers* without any  
 ‘ kind of *condescension*, and rather suffered  
 ‘ himself to be ill treated by their power  
 ‘ and authority (for he was often in dis-  
 ‘ grace, and once or twice prisoner in the  
 ‘ Tower) than to *descend* in making appli-  
 ‘ cation to them.’ Let us attend him fur-  
 ther. ‘ He was, says he, willing to be  
 ‘ *thought* a scholar, and to understand the  
 ‘ most mysterious part of antiquity, because  
 ‘ he made a *wonderful* and *costly* purchase  
 ‘ of excellent statues in Italy and in Rome.’

\* Lord Clarendon has unfortunately himself given us some exceptions to this in his State papers. It appears, beyond a doubt, in the Earl’s letters there, that he has treated *one great officer* at least (Mr. Secretary Windebank) not only with *condescension*, but with great friendship and affection.

‘ As

‘ As to all parts of literature, continues this noble writer afterwards, he was *almost illiterate*, and thought \* *no other part of history* so considerable as what related to his own *family*, in which, no doubt, there had been some memorable persons.’— Thus has this noble historian, by fixing the spring of action to his purpose in some places, and in others asserting facts from his own authority, in plain contradiction to every other writer, endeavoured to de-

\* The *wonderful* and *costly* collections, which Lord Clarendon talks of, are, I think, sufficient monuments to prove, that our Earl looked upon the histories of Greece and Rome, as worthy, at least, of some consideration. He could not certainly expect to find any traces of his family in his Arundel marbles, though they threw the greatest light on the Grecian History of any collection that was made before or since, and which were of such infinite use to P. Petreau, Salmasius, Vossius, and several other learned men, in their works.

face this lively picture, and place it in the most contemptible view. But this great man seems to fall short here of his usual precision and accuracy. He should have transmitted to us the unaccountable means by which this odd composition of pride and ignorance, as he would set him forth, was, without any kind of solicitation from himself, appointed to the first places in the state, and the most important commissions abroad, though he kept the world at such a distance, and scarcely treated his Sovereign with common decency. Were there no cringing, soliciting, letter'd courtiers about the King's person, who would have treated his favourites and ministers with *condescension*, and even acknowledged them to be their Lords and Masters, if they were appointed to these offices, that they must be conferred on a man who was *almost illiterate* ?



*terate*? Nay, further, he should have let us know by what kind of magic this man, unaided by literature, could have discharged the several important offices of Earl Marshal, Constable and Lord High Steward of England, and Ambassador abroad on the most interesting concerns, with universal applause to himself, and utility to the public. A research so curious would certainly have been worthy of so able a pen: but this noble author being silent here, the reader must judge for himself.

I shall pass over other trifling censures of this noble writer, and come to the grand blow which he levels at our Earl in the conclusion of his character. As the Earl was an utter enemy to inflammatory factions and parties, whether religious or political (too common in those times), so he never countenanced them. With respect

to the former, I suppose he thought, as every good man does, (and his life, the best test in these cases, as handed down to us by the writers of those times, strongly supports this supposition) I say, I suppose he thought that Christians, of every denomination, should live together with that concord and harmony designed by the first blessed Founder, and therefore could not abet any party divisions, with respect to religion, to the disturbance of the peace of his country. From this, Lord Clarendon takes upon him to proclaim to the world, that our Earl had little or no religion at all. Mark his words—‘ He was, says he, ‘ rather thought not to be *much concerned* ‘ for religion, than to incline to this or that ‘ party.’ And he concludes with a *Coup de Grace*, thus—‘ And died under the same ‘ doubtful character of religion in which he ‘ lived.’

‘ lived.’ How much more could be said of an infidel? The best method I can take to confute this assertion, is, to produce the Earl’s last Will, dated, at Dover, the third of September 1640, to publick view ; whereby it will appear, beyond a possibility of doubt, that he was a zealous hearty professor of the faith of Christ. I give the Will at length, as it appears from its diction not to be the work of a lawyer, but his own, extracted from the registry of the prerogative court of Canterbury.

‘ In the name of God, Amen. I Thomas Howard, by God’s goodness, being  
 ‘ in perfect memory, but imperfect health,  
 ‘ remembering the certainty of death, but  
 ‘ uncertainty of the time, do make my last  
 ‘ will and testament in form following:—  
 ‘ *My soul I do, with all zeal and humility of*  
 ‘ *spirit, beseech Almighty God to receive,*  
 ‘ *and,*

‘ and, being purified by the precious blood  
 ‘ and passion of our blessed Saviour from  
 ‘ my great and manifold sins, to vouchsafe it,  
 ‘ out of his infinite mercy, a place to glorify  
 ‘ him for ever amongst the blessed. For my  
 ‘ body I bequeath to the earth, of which  
 ‘ it is a part, to be buried at Arundell,  
 ‘ without all funeral pomp, to have a con-  
 ‘ venient tomb, of a fitting figure, of white  
 ‘ marble, with such an inscription in Latin  
 ‘ as I have acquainted Junias withall, to  
 ‘ be designed by Sr. Francisco Vannelle, if  
 ‘ it may be. For my worldly fortune, I  
 ‘ dispose it thus: That first my debts be  
 ‘ paid by sale of lands, and otherwise, as  
 ‘ my dear wife, and I, with my son Mow-  
 ‘ bray, have given order; and beseech his  
 ‘ Majesty, even for God’s sake, and for the  
 ‘ memory of his grandmother Queen Mary,  
 ‘ and Father King James of blessed me-  
 ‘ mory,

‘ mory, to have a tender and princely care  
‘ of the great losses of my family, and of  
‘ the helping it to subsist in honour, I  
‘ calling God to witness that just monarchy  
‘ never had a more faithful servant, to the  
‘ uttermost of my power. For my goods,  
‘ I give them all to my dear wife, by whom  
‘ God hath blessed me with so hopeful a  
‘ posterity; being assured, that, as I did,  
‘ by the knowledge of my blessed mother  
‘ before the act of parliament, make Arun-  
‘ del castle, Arundel, and Arundel house,  
‘ with the lands belonging to Arundel, in  
‘ the act to her for jointure, so she will  
‘ be careful, according to the power in the  
‘ act, to intayle all the principal of them to  
‘ those houses: and as I am most assured  
‘ she will prove ever a kind mother to my  
‘ son Mowbray, so I doubt not his memory  
‘ of such a parent, who brings to our poor  
‘ family

‘ family the best means of subsistence, and  
 ‘ hath been with him both in his travels  
 ‘ abroad, and in all his sicknesses and dis-  
 ‘ tresses with so much tenderness, will pre-  
 ‘ serve a duty and love answerable, which  
 ‘ will be his greatest happiness and praise  
 ‘ before God and man. I give to my two  
 ‘ sons and their wives, with every one of our  
 ‘ dear grand-children now alive, one hun-  
 ‘ dred pounds apiece, for some piece of  
 ‘ plate, to remember me. I make my right  
 ‘ noble cousins and friends, the Earls of  
 ‘ Bath and Dorset, the executors of this my  
 ‘ last will and testament, giving unto either  
 ‘ of them a cup of gold weighing one hun-  
 ‘ dred pounds sterling.—I revoke all for-  
 ‘ mer wills : *and prostrate before God, be-  
 ‘ seech him to bless all my family, and give  
 ‘ it strength, virtue, and subsistence, and to  
 ‘ have mercy on my sinful soul. Amen.*’

ARUNDELL and SURRY.

‘ Dover the third of September one  
 ‘ thousand six hundred and forty, and at-  
 ‘ tested by Arnold Braems, John Milling-  
 ‘ ton. My last will and testament depo-  
 ‘ sited with Sir Richard Onslowe, to be  
 ‘ opened, if I die, in the presence of the  
 ‘ Earls of Bath, and of Dorset, or one of  
 ‘ them.’

I am far from endeavouring to insinuate, that the Earl of Arundell might not have had foibles (though they don’t appear from any other writer but this), and I could wish it was in my power to say, that Lord Clarendon (great though he was) was exempt from them.

There is a certain noble desire, in every good man’s breast, of being well thought of by posterity, which stimulates him to worthy actions. To rob him of this deserved praise is a double crime: it is an in-  
 jury

jury to the man, because it deprives him of what is his just due : it is an injury to posterity, because it deprives them of an amiable pattern to imitate. To assert his right is the business of every man who regards truth, and loves mankind, which is the sole motive of this attempt.

*Copy of a Letter from the EARL of  
ARUNDELL to the BOROUGH of STEYNING.*

AFTER my very hartly commendations. It hath pleased his Majesty to call a present parlyament, to which you are to send two burgesses. It were well if the old custome were duly observed, and every burough should elect members of their own body to undergoe that service. But, in regard many townes are depopulated, and that some are so impoverished, as it would be  
heavy



heavy unto them to suport the charge incident, it hath been a usage of long continuance for most townes to make choice of such fforeyners, as were fit and worthy of the places, and herein to have recourse and respect unto the tender made unto them of able men by their chief Lords; and so my ancestors have done unto your predecessors. And altho', at the summons of the last parlyament, those two were worthy gentlemen, which by my direction were nominated unto you, were by you neglected, and two other strangers unto you preferred in your election; yet being now given to understand, that it rather proceeded out of ignorance than neglect towards me, I have therefore thought good now againe to recommend unto you, M. Philip Maynwarring, and Mr. William Gardner, Esqrs; whome I know to be every way worthy  
and

and fit for those places; and for whom I will undertake that they shall not require any parlyament wages. If therefore you shall make election of these, I shall take it well at your hands, and will deserve it. Howbeit, I neither may, nor will press you further than to take due consideration hereof, and to proceed as to yourselves shall seem convenient; only, I desire and expect that you give me speedy notice what resolution you take in this behalf, and so I rest,

Your loving friend,

*Whitehall,* ARUNDELL and SURRY.  
9th January, 1623.

*To the Constable and inhabitants of the  
Towne and Burrough of Steyning.*

*Copy*

*Copy of a Letter from JAMES THEOBALD  
Esq. to the Right Honourable LORD  
WILLOUGHBY de PARHAM, President of  
the Society of Antiquaries of London.*

My Lord,

HAVING observed, in the minutes of this society of 26 May 1757, that mention is here made of a monthly pamphlet, published in the years 1707 and 1708, intituled, *Memoirs for the Curious*, in which notice is taken of that the noble and valuable museum of curiosities of all sorts, as well natural as artificial, which had been collected at great expence from all parts of the world by that great patron of learning and the liberal arts, Thomas Earl of Arundell, which was deposited in his palace, called Arundell House, in the Strand; and stood between those of Essex House

on

on the east, and Somerset House on the west; the gardens of which came down to the river of Thames, of which it had a fine view, as also of the City of London eastward, as far as London Bridge, and of the City of Westminster, and westward as far as the Nine Elms in the parish of Battersea: I thought it would not be unacceptable to your Lordship, and my worthy brethren, the members of this society, to have some further account of some part of that collection when dispersed, which have come to my knowledge, and into whose hands some of them are fallen, and are at present: in hopes this may incite others, who have any anecdotes of these things, to put them in writing, in order that they may be entered into the chronological register of the society, where recourse may be had to them, that they be not buried in oblivion.

An

An act of parliament was obtained to entail that noble estate on the heirs male of the Norfolk family, and to exempt it from being charged either with jointures or family debts: and gave a power to the then Duke of Norfolk, to let a part of the site of the house and gardens to builders at a reserved ground rent, which rent was to accumulate, in order to raise a fund for building a mansion house for that family, on that part of the gardens which lay next the river.

The Duke of Norfolk, after the establishment of the Royal Society, gave that worthy society permission to hold their meetings in Arundel house, but now, as it was to be pulled down, they removed to Gresham College; and as he had made the Royal Society a present of his noble library, that was also removed thither.

Arundell

Arundell house being now to be pulled down, great part of the furniture was removed to Stafford house with the museum, &c. And as there were many fine statues, bass relieves and marbles, they were received into the lower part of the gardens, and many of them placed under a colonnade there, and the upper part of the ground next the Strand let to builders, who continued the street, next the Strand, from Temple-bar towards Westminster; and also to build thereon, the several streets called Arundell, Norfolk and Surrey streets leading from the Strand, towards the River, as far as the cross street, called Howard street, which ran parallel with the Strand.

When the workmen began to build next the Strand, in order to prevent incroachments, a cross wall was built to separate the ground let to building from that reserved

served for the family mansion; and many of the workmen, to save the expence of carrying away the rubbish, threw it over this cross wall, where it fell upon the colonnade; and, at last, by its weight, broke it down, and falling on the statues, &c. placed there, broke several of them. A great part of these, in that sad condition, was purchased by Sir William Fermor from whom the present Earl of Pomfret is descended. He removed these down to his seat at Easton Neston in Northamptonshire, where he employed some statuary to repair such as were not too much demolished.

Here these continued till the year 1755, when the present Countess made a present of them to the University of Oxford; and, on the 25 Feb. 1756, she received the thanks of that learned body from their Chan-

H

cellor,

cellor, the Earl of Arran, and their Lord High Steward, the Earl of Westmorland : and, the year following, the University celebrated a publick act, where, in a set oration, and in a full theatre, she was again complimented by them in the most publick manner, for her noble and generous benefaction.

Among this collection was the famous sleeping Cupid, represented as lying on a lion's skin, to express his absolute dominion over fierceness and strength. On the skin are some roses scattered as emblems of silence and secrecy, Cupid having presented that flower to Harpocrates, the God of silence, as a bribe to him to conceal the amours of his mother. The rose is also supposed to be congenial with Venus, and sacred to her. Below the foot of Cupid, on the bed, is the figure of a Lizard ;



Lizard; which some have supposed to have been placed here as a known ingredient of great efficacy in love charms; others as a proper attendant on those who sleep, from an opinion, that this reptile wakes them on the approach of danger; and others have imagined it to have been an emblem of sleep itself, as being of the number of those animals, who ly torpid great part of the year, and is placed near the statue of Somnus on a monument at Rome. But the real design of the sculptor is rather to perpetuate his name by this symbol, which was Saurus, which signifies a Lizard. The Romans, observing how much the Grecian statuaries excelled them in this art, whenever they employed them to execute any work of this sort, forbid them, as had been customary, putting their names to their works; and Pliny tells us, that Saurus had

recourse to this expedient, by putting this symbol upon this figure, as well as in another which he executed jointly with Batrachus, where they were not permitted to put their names, and therefore on the bases they placed the figures of a Frog and a Lizard.

Some other of these broken statues, not thought worth replacing, were begged by one Boyder Cuper, who had been a servant (I think gardener) to the family, and were removed by him to decorate a piece of garden ground which he had taken, opposite Somerset water gate, in the parish of Lambeth, which at that time, was a place of resort for the citizens and others in holiday time, still called after him by the name of Cuper's, and thence corruptly Cupid's gardens, which were much of the same nature as Sadler's wells and Marybone

bone gardens, called also a musick house, as hey had always musick attending, and a large room for dancing when the company were so disposed.

Here they continued for a considerable time, till Mr. John Freeman of Fawley court near Henly on Thames, Oxfordshire, and Mr. Edmond Waller of Beaconsfield in Buckinghamshire, happening to see them, and observing something masterly in the designs and drapery of several of them, and that they were fragments of very curious pieces of sculpture, they called on me, who then lived in that neighbourhood, to know if I was acquainted with the then owner of them, Mr. John Cuper, and, finding I was, desired I would treat with him for them, and left in my hands a bank note of £ 100, with liberty of going as far as that sum. After two or three days meeting,

ing, I agreed with him for them for £75, which I paid him, and soon after they were divided between those two gentlemen, and sent by them, part of them to Fawley court, and part to Beaconsfield, where they at present remain.

What statues and broken fragments yet remained undisposed of in Arundell gardens, the Duke of Norfolk obtained leave from the Crown to remove cross the water, just on the opposite shore, to a piece of waste ground in the manor of Kennington, belonging to the Principality of Wales; and one Mr. Arundell, a relation of the Duke's, was employed by the Duke to solicit a grant of it from the Crown to him, which I think was at the latter end of the reign of K. Charles II. or K. James II. and accordingly he did obtain a grant of the said piece of ground, at a small rent,

for

for a term of years, which expired some time when the present King was Prince of Wales, and was renewed on paying a fine by Mrs. Rawe of St.        in Cornwall, to whose husband Mr. Arundell, at his decease, left the lease, Mr. Arundell having taken the lease in his own name, instead of the Duke of Norfolk's, by whom he had been employed.

What were thought not worth removing, were burried in the foundations of the buildings in the lower parts of Norfolk street, and the other buildings on the gardens. Mr. Aislabie, who inhabited one of these houses, I am informed by the present Duke's steward, found a broken statue in his cellar, which he carried down to his seat in Yorkshire; and he also tells me, there is a Sarcophagus in the cellar of Mr. James Adamson, who lives in the corner  
house

house on the left hand, going into the lower part of Norfolk Street.

As to those carried over the water, and laid on the Prince of Wales's ground, Mr. Arundell, soon after he obtained the grant of the ground, let it for a timber yard, and the person who took it, built up a wharfe, and when the foundation of St. Paul's was laid, great quantities of the rubbish were brought over thither to raise the ground, which used to be overflowed every spring tide; so that, by degrees, those statues, and other marbles, were buried under the rubbish brought to raise the ground, and lay there for many years almost forgot and unnoticed. About the year 1712 this piece of ground was rented by my father, who, having occasion to erect buildings on the ground, and digging foundations, &c. frequently met with some of these broken fragments,

fragments, which were taken up and laid on the surface of the ground. The late Earl of Burlington having heard of those things which had been dug up, and that they were a part of the Arundell collection, and meeting me at the Royal Society, or at my late worthy friend Sir Hans Sloane's, spoke to me, and desired he might come and take a view of them, which he accordingly did; and seeming to admire them, I told him, they were at his service. Accordingly he chose what he pleased, and carried them down to Chiswick house, where one piece of bas relievo he placed in the pedestal of an obelisk he erected there.

Some years after which, the Right Honourable Lord Petre speaking to me about those things of the Earl of Burlington's, told me he had heard, that on some parts  
of



of my ground there were still many valuable fragments of the Arundelian marbles lay buried, which he had been told by the Duke of Norfolk. I informed him what I had met with, but feared there could be little of any consequence remaining, as at different times, different parts of the ground had been dug up. He desired I would give him leave to employ some men to bore the ground, and endeavour to find them, which I readily consented to. Accordingly he set men to work, and after six days searching every part, just as they were going to give over, they fell upon something which gave them hopes, and upon opening the ground, they discovered six statues, without heads or arms, lying close to each other; some of a Colossal size, the drapery of which was thought to be exceeding fine. When they were taken  
up,



up, I was surprised to find sticking to some of them, a small sort of conical Babani, which convinced me they must formerly have lain in the sea, where those animals had fastened themselves to them as they do to rocks and ship bottoms: but what I thought surprising, was, that although they must have stood long exposed to the air, and perhaps had been so long underground, they were not fallen off.

These trunks of statues were soon after sent down to Worksop, the seat of his present Grace the Duke of Norfolk, in Nottinghamshire, where they at present remain.

There were some few blocks of a sort of greyish veined marble, out of which I endeavoured to cut some chimney pieces and slabs to lay in my house, the Belvedere in Lambeth parish, over against York buildings, but the expence was more than their worth:

worth: however, as they were cut out, there were some of them used. The fragment of a column I carried into Berkshire to my house, Waltham place in White Waltham; which I converted into a roller for my bowling green. It was about six feet long, and about eighteen inches diameter. This, My Lord, is the best account in my power to give of the marbles and statues above mentioned. There are many other curiosities of this sort, which have not fallen under my notice; and, I hope, this will incite some other of our worthy members to trace out and commit to writing what they know of any other parts of the inscriptions, &c.

The Dutchess of Norfolk, who had been divorced from the Duke, and who was heiress of the Peterborough family, and afterwards married Sir John Germain, among  
other

other valuable estates and effects, carried with her that fine collection of cameos and intaglios belonging to the Norfolk family, and which is now in the possession of his second wife and relict, the Lady Elizabeth Germain, a daughter of the Earl of Berkeley; who, I am told, values it at £10,000, and offered it for that sum, to be purchased by the carators of the British Museum, who were not then in a situation to bestow so large a sum thereon.

In the year 1720, a sale was made of another part of the said collection at Stafford house, which was then standing just without Buckingham gate, but which is since pulled down and built upon: a catalogue of which is still extant, with the names of the purchasers, and the prices they were sold for; but, at present, the gentleman in whose custody it is, viz. Mr. Charles Howard,

ard, a descendant of that noble family, of Greystock in Cumberland, could only give me the following abstract:—

|  |       |    |                  |
|--|-------|----|------------------|
| Pictures sold for . . . . .            | £812  | 17 | 0                |
| Prints . . . . .                       | 168   | 17 | 4                |
| Drawings . . . . .                     | 299   | 4  | 7                |
| Japan . . . . .                        | 698   | 11 | 0                |
| Gilt and other plate . . . . .         | 462   | 1  | 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Crystal Vases . . . . .                | 364   | 3  | 0                |
| Agate Cups . . . . .                   | 163   | 16 | 0                |
| Jewels and other curiosities . . . . . | 2467  | 7  | 10               |
| Medals . . . . .                       | 50    | 10 | 6                |
| Odd lots of Plate . . . . .            | 170   | 6  | 7                |
| Cabinets and China . . . . .           | 1256  | 19 | 0                |
| Houshold Furniture . . . . .           | 1199  | 3  | 0                |
| Several other odd lots . . . . .       | 738   | 13 | 2                |
| <hr/>                                  |       |    |                  |
| Total Amount                           | £8852 | 0  | 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| <hr/>                                  |       |    |                  |

Besides which, there still remained in several branches of that noble family, many very curious pieces of plate, jewels, &c. Mr. Charles Howard, above mentioned, is  
now

now in possession of Archbishop Thomas Becket's grace cup, an account of which is given by me in the minutes of this Society of 15 January 1740-1, and had also the \* mace; which latter he has presented to the present Earl of Stafford.

At the Revolution, in 1688, Henry, the then Duke of Norfolk, who was a protestant, came over with, and was a great favourite of King William, and soon after obtained an Act of Parliament, I think, about the year 1690, whereby a power was given him of making leases of the remainder of the garden ground for a term of 41 years; which he accordingly let to one Mr. Stone of New Inn, an attorney. And by the same Act, the design of building a mansion house was laid aside, and the money which had been accumulated, in

\* He meant the High Constable's Staff.

order to build it, was given to the then Duke. At the expiration of the lease, in the year 1731, the ground rents then amounted to £480 per annum. This Nobleman was, by K. William, made Governor of Windsor Castle; and, at his death, there was a sum of £12,000 due to him for the salary, which I was informed was never paid.

*Surrey Street,  
May 10, 1757.*

JAMES THEOBALD.

The most remarkable persons of this family, whom I find recorded by the writers of their times, since this period, are the following:—

SIR ROBERT HOWARD,

UNCLE to the then Earl of Berkshire, a very accomplished gentleman, chancellor of  
the

the exchequer in K. Charles II's time, and author of several pieces ; among the rest, of the Committee or Faithful Irishman. The following anecdote, as it relates to the principal character in that play, may not be disagreeable to our readers.

When Sir Robert was in Ireland, his son was imprisoned here by the parliament, for some offence committed against them. As soon as Sir Robert heard of it, he sent one of his domestics (an Irishman) to England, with dispatches to his friends, in order to procure the enlargement of his son. He waited with great impatience for the return of this messenger, and when he at length appeared with the agreeable news, that his son was at liberty, Sir Robert finding that he had been then several days in Dublin, asked him the reason of his not coming to him before. The honest Hiber-

nian answered, with great exultation, that he had been all the time spreading the news, and getting drunk for joy among his friends. He, in fact, executed his business with uncommon fidelity and dispatch, but the extraordinary effect, which the happy event of his embassy had on poor paddy, was too great to suffer him to think with any degree of prudence of any thing else. The excess of his joy was such, that he forgot the impatience and anxiety of a tender parent, and until he gave that sufficient vent among all his intimates, he never thought of imparting the news there, where it was most wanted and desired. From this, Sir Robert took the first hint of that odd composition of fidelity, and blunders, which he has so humourously worked up in the character of Teague.



## LORD HOWARD OF ESCRICK,

WAS a person of great talents and abilities, and, it is said, of fine oratorical parts. On the breaking out of the civil wars in Charles I's reign, he joined the parliament side; and after the death of that unfortunate, and much to be pittied monarch (who would have made a very good and moral country gentleman), he was one of the few peers that submitted to give up his peerage, and served as member of the city of Carlisle during Oliver's *parliament*. He did several praise worthy actions, in regard to making compositions easy with the Cavaliers, for which, I believe, he was once reprimanded, if not fined by the *house*. I wish I could draw a veil over his turning evidence against his friend John Lord Russel; for, though what he swore in all pro-

bability was true, it ill became him, who was equally involved, to accuse his *friend*: a more delicate mind would have fled his country first; at least, he should have made terms for his life, which, in all probability, he might have obtained. It is singular enough to read, in the State trials, how several of the Howards were brought into court to impeach his *evidence*; which shews, that there were not many of the family who approved of his conduct in this particular. I will say no more, than that this action was derogatory and unworthy the name he bore, and that of a *nobleman*.

## CHARLES HOWARD,

EARL OF CARLISLE,

WAS a very worthy old English Peer. His noble works, at Castle Howard, are sufficient proofs of his refined taste: which  
works,

works, he says on a monument erected there, were not only done, but *paid for* by himself: a proper lesson to those, whose thirst for improvements often makes them run beyond their incomes, and who shew their taste at the expence of the ingenious and industrious people they employ.

#### CHARLES HOWARD, Esq.

LET us now withdraw our eyes from the pomp of titles, and the vain fluctuating pageantry of courts, and view Charles Howard, my grandfather, in his retirement at Dibden near Darking, as we find him described by Aubrey, in his antiquities of Surrey, vol. iv. p. 164. The sensible reader will, I am sure, allow that he had very little reason to envy the stations of any the most exalted of his ancestors.

‘ Near

‘ Near this place, the honourable Charles  
 ‘ Howard of Norfolk hath very ingenious-  
 ‘ ly contrived a long Hope (i. e. according  
 ‘ to Virgil, Deductus Vallis) in the most  
 ‘ pleasant and delightful solitude for house,  
 ‘ gardens, orchards, boscages, &c. that I  
 ‘ have seen in England: It deserves a  
 ‘ poem, and was a subject worthy of Mr.  
 ‘ Cowley’s muse. The true name of this  
 ‘ Hope is Dibden (quasi Deep Dene.)

‘ Mr. Howard hath cast this Hope into  
 ‘ the form of a theatre, on the sides where-  
 ‘ of he hath made several narrow walks,  
 ‘ like the seats of a theatre, one above an-  
 ‘ other, above six in number, done with a  
 ‘ plough, which are bordered with thyme,  
 ‘ and some cherry-trees, myrtles, &c. Here  
 ‘ were a great many orange-trees and sy-  
 ‘ ringas, which were then in flower. In  
 ‘ this garden are 21 sorts of thyme. The  
 ‘ pit

‘ pit (as I may call it) is stored full of rare  
 ‘ flowers, and choice plants. He hath there  
 ‘ two pretty lads his gardeners, who won-  
 ‘ derfully delight in their occupation and  
 ‘ this lovely solitude, and do enjoy them-  
 ‘ selves so innocently in that pleasant cor-  
 ‘ ner, as if they were out of this trouble-  
 ‘ some world, and seem to live as in the  
 ‘ state of innocency.

‘ In the hill, on the left hand (being sandy  
 ‘ ground) is a cave digged, 36 paces long,  
 ‘ 4 broad, and 5 yards high and at about  
 ‘ two thirds of the hill, (where the crook  
 ‘ or bowing is) he hath dug another subter-  
 ‘ ranean walk or passage, to be pierced  
 ‘ through the hill; through which (as  
 ‘ through a tube) you have the visto over  
 ‘ all the south part of Surrey and Sussex  
 ‘ to the sea. The south side of this hill  
 ‘ is converted into a vineyard of many  
 ‘ acres

‘ acres of ground, which faceth the south  
 ‘ and south west. The vaulting, or upper  
 ‘ part of those caves, is not made semicir-  
 ‘ cular, but parabolical, which is the strong-  
 ‘ est figure for bearing, and which sandy  
 ‘ ground naturally falls into, and then  
 ‘ stands : and thus we may see, that the  
 ‘ conies (by instinct of nature) make their  
 ‘ holes so. Here are caves for beer, &c.

‘ On the west side of this garden is a little  
 ‘ building, which is (as I remember) divid-  
 ‘ ed into a laboratory and a neat oratory,  
 ‘ by Mr. Howard. Above the hill, on this  
 ‘ west side, is a thicket of black cherry-  
 ‘ trees, with which the walks abound, as  
 ‘ does the ground with strawberries. The  
 ‘ house was not made for grandeur, but re-  
 ‘ tirement (a noble hermitage) neat, ele-  
 ‘ gant, and suitable to the modesty and so-  
 ‘ litude of the proprietor, a Christian phi-  
 ‘ losopher,

‘ philosopher, who, in this iron age, lives up  
 ‘ to that of the primitive times. Here  
 ‘ Mr. Newman (his steward) gave me a  
 ‘ very civil entertainment, according to his  
 ‘ master’s order; where the pleasure of the  
 ‘ garden, &c. was so ravishing, that I can  
 ‘ never expect any enjoyment beyond it but  
 ‘ the kingdom of heaven. It is an agree-  
 ‘ able surprise here to the stranger, that  
 ‘ neither house nor garden can be discover-  
 ‘ ed, till you come just to it, as if it squat-  
 ‘ ted down to hide itself.

‘ Here are no ornaments of statuary or  
 ‘ carver, but the beauty of the design and  
 ‘ topiary speak for itself, and needs no ad-  
 ‘ dition out of the quarries. In short, it is  
 ‘ an epitome of Paradise, and the garden  
 ‘ of Eden seems well imitated here. To  
 ‘ give my reader a just notion of this is al-  
 ‘ most impossible; but what best answers,  
 ‘ though

‘ though they hardly come up to the dig-  
 ‘ nity of the subject, are the famous verses  
 ‘ made upon Merton college garden in Ox-  
 ‘ ford, by Dr. John Earl, then a fellow of  
 ‘ that house, and afterwards bishop of Sa-  
 ‘ rum, and which never before saw the light  
 ‘ in so public a manner. The poem is called  
 ‘ *Hortus Mertonensis*, and is as follows:—

‘ Hortus deliciæ domus politæ,  
 ‘ Quo MERTONA minus beata cultu  
 ‘ Vincit cultior et trahit sorores,  
 ‘ Quis te carmine scribat eleganti,  
 ‘ Quale mundities tuas decebit?  
 ‘ Quod non erubeant tua ambulacra  
 ‘ Inter gramina natum et inter herbas?  
 ‘ Hoc nunc accipe qualecunque munus  
 ‘ Nuper quod spatiis vaganti in istis  
 ‘ Lætus aera dum bibo recentem  
 ‘ Effluxit mihi pænè nescienti,  
 ‘ Dum quidvis temerè Camæna dictat.  
 ‘ Nam quæ non ibi nascitur Camæna?  
 ‘ Quis non hic vel inambulans poeta est?

‘ Hortus



- ‘ Hortus blandulus, optimus recessus,
  - ‘ Quo non Hesperii magis juvabunt,
  - ‘ Et quos fabula ramulos inaurat,
  - ‘ Vatum somnia, flosculos poetæ;
  - ‘ Nec quos Italus Atheos, supremi
  - ‘ Exspes Elysii, laborat hortos.
  - ‘ Ipsa, en! simplicitas placebit una;
  - ‘ Non hic Dedaleas amabis artes;
  - ‘ Ducta multiplici nec herba gyro,
  - ‘ Et fallit simul & tenet videntem.
  - ‘ Non hic factitios habes Leones,
  - ‘ Nec Pardi modo, Tygridisve rictus,
  - ‘ Et quas dispositas solent in hortis
  - ‘ Feras fingere: Quid feras in hortis?
  - ‘ Nulla in cornua torta belluamque,
  - ‘ Nulla in literulas secatur herba,
  - ‘ Nec insignia, Regumve nomen
  - ‘ Doctus flosculus exprimit, nec ulla
  - ‘ Gramen tonsile scribitur figura;
  - ‘ Nulla hic quadrata, circuliue florum, aut
  - ‘ Malis artibus educata planta,
  - ‘ Festa clausa latet peculiari,
  - ‘ Et quicquid nimis insolente cura
  - ‘ Excultum nimio perit labore.
  - ‘ Hic nulla tibi constat arte pura
  - ‘ Naturæ manus, innocens voluptas
- ‘ Ipsa

‘ Ipsa quam dedit Hortulana, solum  
 ‘ Haukinsi\* minimo labore iota  
 ‘ Alta gramina, vividumque sepe  
 ‘ Crinitumque solum, comataque arbor,  
 ‘ Et septa innumeris onusta baccis,  
 ‘ Inter quæ area fusa, larga, aperta  
 ‘ Primo te excipit, allicitque visu,  
 ‘ Exercens hilares bonosque lusus.  
 ‘ Quantæ, Jupiter! artis & cachynni  
 ‘ Festi dum posita toga togati  
 ‘ Stricto corpore ludicros peritè  
 ‘ Inclinant globulos, & orbe ligni  
 ‘ Currenti fluidas comant arenas:  
 ‘ Clamor aera percutit cauorus,  
 ‘ Si metam artifice evoluta dextra  
 ‘ Adserpit rotula, insequensque rursum  
 ‘ Tangentem globus excutit secundus  
 ‘ Quæ buctaria, gratulationes,  
 ‘ O quantus tibi ludus est, valere!  
 ‘ Mox in devia versus ambulacra,  
 ‘ Quæ spargit tibi arena, cingit arbor,  
 ‘ Frondes implicitæ super coronant;  
 ‘ Libens continuas subitis umbras:  
 ‘ Una ad horridulæ modum cavernæ

\* *Thomas Hawkins*, the old gardener.

‘ In

- ‘ In longum porrigitur petente rictu;
  - ‘ Hæc meta brevior terminatur,
  - ‘ Dissidentibus aptior, citasque
  - ‘ Festinantibus ambulationes.
  - ‘ Errat stridula persilitque ramos
  - ‘ Avis frondiferi inquilina tecti.
  - ‘ Passim in arbore figitur sedile,
  - ‘ Fultum cortice, racemulis opertum,
  - ‘ Hic paucas metues sedens procellas;
  - ‘ Et tantum Jove grandinante sparsus,
  - ‘ Securus pluvias rides minores :
  - ‘ Et Phœbus minima repulsus arte
  - ‘ Vix interjicit hic jubar minutum.
  - ‘ Hæc munimina tam serena præstant
  - ‘ Non Laurus sterilis, inopsve myrtus,
  - ‘ Nec buxus ita fronde delicata ;
  - ‘ Arbor sed gravidis recurva pomis,
  - ‘ Et succi teneri pyri recentes,
  - ‘ Et quum senior apparebit æstas,
  - ‘ Nux infantula, pendulumque prunum
  - ‘ Parens cui titulum dedit *Damascus* :
  - ‘ Non umbra est tibi inutilis, sed ipso
  - ‘ Pastus & simul abditusque fructu,
  - ‘ Cujus fercula sunt suæ latebræ :
  - ‘ Decerpis tenebras tuas ; & uno
  - ‘ Umbra rarior est minorque pomo.
- ‘ Hinc

‘ Hinc edita montis elewantur,  
 ‘ Hunc solum artificis vides laborem.  
 ‘ Captas frigora, liberumque solem  
 ‘ Campis desuper incubans amænis,  
 ‘ Agellumque vides senis morosi  
 ‘ Quem calcât nimis improbus viator,  
 ‘ Clamoso male devorandus ore,  
 ‘ Olim & nobilibus serenda plantis  
 ‘ Quæ super piget, inchoabit annus  
 ‘ Galeni foliis dicata septa.

‘ Dein per pascua, proximosque colles  
 ‘ Excurrit vagus hinc & hinc ocellus,  
 ‘ *Ifleam* arboribus suis latentem,  
 ‘ Et plani viridaria *Cowleiana*  
 ‘ Quod nulla violent aratra ruga,  
 ‘ Et quas *Bartholomæus* iliceto  
 ‘ Obscurat casulas sacro frequenter.  
 ‘ Hinc hiulcan tibi *Schotovere* barbam  
 ‘ Impexumque nemus licet videre,  
 ‘ Nudam quæ terit oribitam catenæ  
 ‘ Nexus multiplices habens caballus  
 ‘ Essedarius insidetque racemus  
 ‘ Grata pondera devehens togati.  
 ‘ Retro pyramides, locosquè sacros  
 ‘ Templâ perpetuis dicata Musis,  
 ‘ Et totam simul æstimabis urbem,

‘ Et

‘ Et quicquid globus errat ambulantum,  
 ‘ Ipsos perspicias & ambulantes.  
 ‘ Hic tu seu lapidem tenes libellum,  
 ‘ Ut nunquam tibi sic placeat libellus :  
 ‘ Seu quid de propria roges Minervâ,  
 ‘ Ut nunquam tibi promptior Minerva est ;  
 ‘ Seu blandos ibi misceas susurros,  
 ‘ Ut nunquam tibi dulcior sodalis :  
 ‘ Seu carmen meditaberis venustum,  
 ‘ Nunquam leniùs evocata Musa :  
 ‘ Hic tantum minimè favet Camæna,  
 ‘ Non est propitia suo Poetæ.’

Thus happy in a quiet conscience, thus innocently employed, lived Charles Howard. Retired from the bustle and noise of the world, he found true happiness there (within himself) where only it should be sought for. The changing scenes, which Nature (bountiful even to a degree of profusion, as if she meant to shew how greatly she was interested in the happiness of this good man) constantly exhibited to his view,

afforded

afforded each day, to his contemplative mind, fresh objects of delight. His natural philanthropy must of course have been heightened from so pleasing, so undisturbed a situation of life. Every one, within the limits of his acquaintance or knowledge, felt the effects of it, insomuch that his memory will ever be revered in that neighbourhood. When obliged to sue for his estates in Cumberland and Westmorland, the amiable benevolent Christian then shewed the fortitude and temperate firmness of a man. He entered the expensive lists of the law, though his fortune was rather narrowly circumscribed than otherwise, and at length proved successful. The decree in his favour, which is a well known leading case in our law books, remains as one of the many other memorials we have of the great talents and equity of that ever  
memorable

memorable Chancellor, Finch Earl of Nottingham. The use he made of these estates, was the settling them immediately on his only son, Henry Charles Howard. After which he retired to his much loved Dibden, where he closed a well spent life in the year 1714, and was buried in the chancel of the Church at Darking.

#### HENRY CHARLES HOWARD,

**H**IS Son and my Father, was as well known as most private gentlemen of his time. He had a fine taste for the polite arts. His measures in every respect, but particularly with regard to politics, were directed by the strictest moderation. He was one of the few of those days who held, that religion should never be blended with politics, further than as it enjoins a due submission to government, and an atten-  
K
tion

tion to the peace and prosperity of society. When a proposal was made, in the reign of King George I. for tolerating Roman Catholics, on condition of their taking the oath of allegiance, my father used his utmost influence with the gentlemen of that persuasion to come into it: in which he was joined by the Earl of Stafford, a very polite, moderate, rational nobleman; Abbé Strickland, Doctor of Sourbon, who was afterwards, by the interest of K. George I. appointed Bishop of Namur by the Emperor of Germany; Abbé Stoner of Stoner in Oxfordshire, Doctor of Sourbon, for whom the great Duke of Shrewsbury (whose character I have attempted in a former publication) procured a very good living in France, and who was afterwards a R. C. Bishop *in partibus* in England, where he died, leaving a very respectable character;

Edward



Edward Blount, Esq.; father of the present Dutchess of Norfolk, a very sensible gentleman, as his letters, published in Pope's Works, sufficiently testify; and several other distinguished persons: but the unhappy infatuation, which prevailed among the disaffected party in general, at that time, when a whig Papist was counted a monster in nature, would not suffer these people to accept of a proposal, than which nothing could be better calculated for their own welfare and the peace of their country. A something, to which they gave the name of *indefeasible hereditary right*, ran so in their heads, without once giving themselves time to consider what it meant or tended to, that every other idea gave place to it; and thus they became voluntary sacrifices to the ever-memorable Stuart family. Government kindly

held out the parental hand to them, which they imprudently refused accepting, as if they were determined, that the banished Stuarts should, from their blind attachment, continue, to them and their posterity, as great a misfortune as the reigning Stuarts were to their ancestors. What notions must these men have had of their own dignity as men, when they implicitly avowed themselves to be transferable, like so many cows or horses, from father to son, without any kind of restriction; and that they were formed for government, not government for them. Such doctrine, from a narrow minded Musselman, would not be astonishing, but for a man, breathing the sweets of freedom under such an excellent constitution as ours, to promulge such doctrine, is, not to give it a worse appellation, a voluntary abject debasement of his nature.

The

The following Epitaph, wrote on Admiral Charles Howard, created Earl of Nottingham, who was commander in chief of the English fleet against the Spanish Armada, and a collateral ancestor of the present Earl of Effingham, as we find it in Aubrey's collection, vol. iv. p. 193, I offer as a matter of antiquity, relating to that great officer only, as it contains nothing otherwise interesting. Aubrey says it was engraved on a brass plate fixed on a leaden coffin, which lay in the vault belonging to the Howards in the Church of St. Mary Magdalen at Ryegate in Surrey.

Heare lyeth the Body of *Charles Howarde*, Earle of *Nottingham*, Lorde High Admyrall of *Englande*,  
 Generall of Queene *Elizabeth's* Navy Royall  
 at Sea agaynst the *Spanyards* invinsable Navye,  
 in the Year of our Lorde 1588; who departed this  
 Life at *Haling-House* the 14. day of *Dec.* in the  
 Yeare of our Lorde 1624. *Ætatis suæ* 87.

This

This Nobleman, in 1601, suppressed the Earl of Essex's insurrection ; after which he was appointed one of the commissioners for executing the office of Earl Marshal of England ; and, the following year, was deputed, with the Lord-keeper Egerton and secretary Cecil, to know the Queen's pleasure in reference to the succession, when she declared it to be in favour of the King of Scotland.

At the coronation of King James, he was appointed Lord High Steward of England for that occasion.—In 1604 he was one of the commissioners to treat about an union between England and Scotland. In 1605 he was appointed ambassador to the Spanish court, in order to take the King of Spain's oath to the peace lately made with him ; where, Dr. Birch tell us ' he ' was attended with a splendid retinue,  
' who,

‘ who, being persons of quality, mounted  
 ‘ with all ornaments suitable, were the more  
 ‘ admired by the Spaniards for beauty and  
 ‘ excellency, by how much the Jesuits had  
 ‘ made impressions in the vulgar opinion;  
 ‘ that since the English left the Roman re-  
 ‘ ligion, they were transformed into strange  
 ‘ horrid shapes, with heads and tails like  
 ‘ beasts and monsters. During the em-  
 ‘ bassy, continues Dr. Birch, the King of  
 ‘ Spain did more honour to the Earl, than  
 ‘ ever he had done to any other person in  
 ‘ his employment in that kingdom.’ Dr.  
 Birch tells us further, ‘ That, when he  
 ‘ died, he left rather an everlasting memo-  
 ‘ rial of his extraordinary worth, than any  
 ‘ great estate to his family; although he  
 ‘ had enjoyed so long the profitable post of  
 ‘ Lord Admiral. He lived in a most splen-  
 ‘ did and magnificent manner, keeping seven  
 ‘ standing

‘standing houses at the same time; and  
 ‘was always forward to promote any de-  
 ‘sign serviceable to his country.’

Sir Robert Naunton stiles him; ‘a good  
 ‘honest and brave man; and, as for his per-  
 ‘son, as goodly a gentleman as any of that  
 ‘age.’ And Mr. Osborne says ‘that his  
 ‘fidelity was impregnable in relation to  
 ‘corruption.’

This attempt I don’t mean as a chit chat  
 of my ancestry, being sensible that nothing  
 can be more ridiculous, than for a man to  
 presume, that the honour, resulting from  
 the good works of his ancestors, devolves to  
 him in right of blood only, without his  
 taking the least pains to shew, by his own  
 good works, that their blood is still inhe-  
 rent in him—A cheap way indeed of pur-  
 chasing honour!—So cheap, that the world  
 will very justly never admit it. It is from  
 a man’s

a man's own merit, or demerit, only, that he can expect to rise or fall in the opinion of the sensible part of the world.

Honour or shame from no condition rise,  
Act well your part, and there true honour lyes.

The fool or knave may hold forth to view a long list of noble and worthy ancestors, but what other purpose does it answer than to place him in a more conspicuous degree of contempt? My motive in attempting this detail, was to furnish my well disposed readers with some amiable pictures of a good life; which may be pleasing in the view, and beneficial in contemplating. That they happened to be those of some Howards, and not of any other name, was only occasioned by my being, from my connexions, more familiar with them. The life of a good man I always contemplate  
with

with pleasure, and this I look upon to be the most pleasing, as well as instructive, part of history; inasmuch as it proposes to every man, in private life, worthy examples, which are within his power, for the most part, to imitate: a benefit which he seldom finds in the voluminous accounts of the rise and fall of empires, with which every library abounds. It is certainly pretty to know the precise time, to a day, on which the battle of Pharsalia was fought, or any other memorable event happened; but does not the humane mind pay too dear for this knowledge when it surveys the carnage of the field? When I look at some thousands of men, slaughtering each other with unrelenting fury, for the wise purpose only of deciding, whether they, and many millions more, shall be slaves to A. or to B. an Alexander, a Cæsar, or a Charles  
of



of Sweden, sometimes half roasted by the parching heat of the sun, and at other times almost frozen to death, or perhaps wading up to their chins in a river ; that after ages may know that the greatest dangers, fatigue, or trouble could not deter them from their fixed resolution of doing as much mischief to mankind as was in their power, I withdraw my eyes from such hateful scenes, lamenting the depraved state of man, and retire, with comfort and tranquillity, to my villa at DIBDEN (which I am now endeavouring to restore to its primitive state of rural elegance), and view the more useful though perhaps less happy merchant, or mechanic, who, while he is accumulating a comfortable subsistence for his growing issue, is strengthening the powers of the state, and giving bread to many industrious families ; in short, agreeable

able to the adage, which tells us, that example is better than precept. It is from such reviews only, that we are most likely to get the best aids, next to those in holy writ, which are necessary to direct and enable us to fill our places in society, with comfort to ourselves, and utility to others.

THE OFFICE  
OF  
EARL MARSHAL  
OF  
ENGLAND:

*Taken from a Manuscript in the Possession of JOSEPH  
EDMONDSON, Esq.; Mowbray Herald.*

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THE manner and forme how Gilbert de Striguil Marshall of England used the same roome and office in all his time, and how he was admitted, holden, and taken, in executing the same office, at the coronacion of King Henry II. and of his Knight Marshall, and all other their substitutes and deputies, as inferior officers to them belonging, as well for the day and time of the King's coronacion as in all other times, and of the advantages, comodities, proffitts and fees anciently due and accustomed; and first, on  
the

the Earle's part at every coronacion, creation of dukes, earles, or at principal feasts, at marriages, or ambassadors being at the court, and at all other times, when it shall please the King, hereafter followeth :

*The Earle Marshall's Fee.*

The Earle Marshall ought to have the King's horse, with all the harnises that is on him ; and the Queen's palfrey, when they alight at the place where they shall be crowned.

The Earle Marshall ought alwaies to be next the King at his coronacion, and ought to hold the Crowne in his hand ; and when time is, he shall sett the Crown on the King's head, and susteyne it by the flower that is before, because he is Marshall in Peace and in Warr.

And the Marshall ought, in time of peace, to keep the peace, and do every man right in all things that apperteyneth to the King, and to the Court, and twelve miles compasse aboute it.

And in time of warre, ought to have the forward

ward of the Host : and none but the Marshall ought to sett the Crown upon the King's head.

And he ought to appease the noise, and to visit them that make any debate or strife in the King's hall, and all other things that doe touch the Crown within twelve miles in compasse about the court.

Also he ought to have at the coronacion, by the office of High Usher, the table cloths of the high dayes, and the cloth of estate that is behind him on that day ; the Marshall shall keep the day of coronacion : and at all other high feasts, he shall keepe the doore of the King's hall, and all other doores, saving the King's chamber doore, and shall have the fees that belong to the lusers : and at that day, shall have all the attachments, the setting on of irons and imprisonments of all them within twelve miles aboute, and to have them before the High Steward, and he to do justice and right ; and shall have of every prisoner foure pence, and all the amerciements that be £10 and under : And so ought he to doe right unto the people at the coronacion.

The

The Marshall ought to have of an Archbishop, when he doth his homage to the King, or any other for him, £10, or his horse, and harnys, or a marke for the harnys: And of every Earle, when he is made Knight, his horse, with the saddle and bridle, or for the horse, £10, and a marke for the saddle and bridle. When any is made Earle, he shall also have his horse and harnys, or else £10; and of Bishoppes, Abbotts, Priors, and other Ecclesiastical persons, and all other, which hold by Barony, when they be received to do their fealtie and homage in like manner as is aforesaid, and also when any man is made Knight, or doth homage, he shall have his horse, and harnys, or five markes of money for the horse, a noble for the harnys, if he had nothing before of him, or he did dishomage to the King.

And all they that hold of the King by any other manner then by Barony, when they do their homage or fealtie unto the King, he shall have their horse or harnys, such as he seeth they follow the court on.

And if any do homage or fealtie to the King  
out

out of the Chamber, or out of the Chappell, he shall have the fee, which is aforesaid: and if any do their homage in the field, armed on horse back, the Marshall shall have the horse with all the harnys.

The Marshall shall deliver all the houses to every man when the King journieth, and in every place where the King is, and all things that do belong to his office, as well in time of warre, as in time of peace.

And when the King passeth the sea, the Marshall ought to have the deliverance of the ships, and assigne every man to his ship.

The Marshall shall be every day of feast at the Court, and at all other great businesses there; at the accompts for the establishing of the household to be done by the steward and him; and he ought to sitt on the right hand of the steward at meat.

The Marshall ought to have, every feast day, halfe a sisterne of wine, that amountenth unto ten or twelve gallons; and on other daies, when he cometh to the Court, he shall have certaine wyne, a torche, and a table size, and five candles,

dells, as the steward hath ; and on the feast daies, shall be served with dainty dishes, and on other daies also.

He ought to have also, on the day of Coronacion, of the juryell house of London, £10, and the fairest cupp of London, at the issueing out of the hall.

The Marshall shall have also, that day, all the fees of the cranes and swanns that be at the feasts, for all these things do belong unto him at that day ; and ought to have the house of Exchequer for his lodging.

The Marshall shall have, at Christmas, three livery gownes of the King, of which, one must be of scarlet, and the other two of the suite of the other Knights ; and these two gownes ought to be furred with Dowes skins, the one of ten barres, the other of nyne ; the third gowne shall be furred with Conyes : and at Whitsontide also, three gownes, the one of scarlet, lined with sendall, and the other two of the suite of the Knights.

The Marshall shall have a Knight under him bearing a white rodd, and shall be sworne to keep



keep the King's counsell; and also, shall have a Serjeant bearing also a rodd, to deliver the lodings, and to do other things.

And the Knight shall have an Esquire, and Page, and all they shall dyne, and sup in the King's hall; and if he did lye out of the hall, to have halfe a sesterne of wyne, five candells, and one great size; and all the mortuaries of horses that the Almoner hath at any other time, the Mareschall ought to have them now.

The Mareschall should have a Clerk or Serjeant to make attachments at marketts, and to take the rights that belong unto them; and ought to make all cries that be made in the King's name, in all the townes twelve miles about.

The Mareshall and his Knight ought to be franke at all seales of their purchase, and free at all passages on the Sea, for him and all his companie.

The Clerke, that is Attorney to go to the markett for the Earle, ought to have a court roll with the Serjeant, and, under the hand of the Clerke and of the Earle, ought to be coppies

delivered into the King's wardrobe, and by these coppies ought to be levied the fines and issues of the market.

And the Mareshall, his Knight, and the Serjeant of the markett, and the Clerke, ought to be at the cost of the towne that they come in for to do their office.

If an Earle, Viscount, Baron, Archbishop, Bishopp, Abbott, Prior, Knight, or Burgois, be arrested in the King's presence, he shall pay every day, for his finding, a noble ; and, in like manner, of other that be arrested, as is aforesaid, shall pay the said fee to his Mareshall, and to the Exchequer, the which the Mareshall Clerk hath now in fee, and is assigned him in the Exchequer.

If the King be in warre, then ought the Constable, and the Mareshall to hold the courts, and the Mareshall to have the amerciements and forfeitures of them that break the commandements of the Constable and Mareshall, and of all prayes and booties. The Mareshall to have all gelded beasts, except sheep, goates, and hoggs, which is called palfray.

The

The Constable and Mareshall ought to have 4d. of every pound that the King payeth to men of armes, for their wages in the time of warre, except the wages of Stewards and Chamberlaynes.

All the horses, lost and founde againe, be the Marshall's.

If in peace or warre, any these be taken, his harnys, with his weapon, belongeth to the Mareshall, and his body and goods to the King.

And it was wont, that the Mareshall had, belonging to the court, seventeen single women, that should sweare to the Knight Mareshall, that they knew no more commen women but themselves, following the court, no thief, no mesell, but they should utter it to the Mareshall, and they ought to serve the Court and no other.

And if any man or women, on foote or horsebacke, follow the Court for any suites, and if they be answered by any of the King's Counsell or the Chancellors, that he ought not to have such suites or other answer, the Mareshall shall forbid them the Court; and if they follow the court any more after the said commandement,

mandement, the Mareshall shall have their horse and harnys.

The Mareshall shall have all the forfeitures of other horses that linger upon the Court, and have no wages of the King.

Also, he ought to have alwaies the King's High Justice with him, wheresoever he goeth, and a clerke to receive the prisoners, and the fees belonging to the Mareshall.

Also, the Constable and Mareshall shall hold courts and playnts before them, and the Constable shall give judgment, and shall have for every bill delivered into the Court, fowre pence, and the Mareshall two pence; and the pleas cannot be holden without the Constable or the Mareshall, or their Lieutenants Knights.

The Constable shall have the commandements, and the Mareshall the attachments, and all other arrest shall he execute.

The Mareshall shall summon the plaintiffs, and shall cause them to come to the Court.

The King shall finde the Crier, who shall have of every plaintiffe one penny, delivered into the Court, and the Serjeant Mareshall fowre pence, and to his man a penny. And

And the Steward shall not meddle with any of the King's household, but within the gate, and they that do amiss without the gate may be taken, and shall. In likewise the Mareshall shall have a Mareshall for him in the King's Bench, that shall have the imprisonments, and take the fees, as is aforesaid, of them that be commanded out of the household into the Mareshalsey.

Also, the said Earle Mareshall shall have a Mareshall in the Exchequer, and have the keeping of the books, rolls, and tailles, that shall be allowed in the same place; and shall take of every man that is commanded to ward for the King's debt, for every day that he is in hold, a noble for his fee.

And there ought none to be committed to the Fleete, but only to the Mareshalsey, as appears by the black book of the Exchequer, that will-eth that no Viscount or Bailiffe be found in ar-  
rerages to the King, but incontinent he shall be commanded to the Mareshalsey.

Also, the Mareshall of England claymeth to have cognizance of all pleas holden before the  
Steward,

Steward, and as farre forth as in times past others of their progenitors have had, and also in time of any of the progenitors of our sovereign Lord the King. That is to say, assises of novell disseisen, except in ancient demeasne, all manner of felonies, trespasses, debts, contracts, and covenants, of all times.

Hereafter followeth the manner, and custome of the usages of Thomas of Brotherton; which he had and used in the office of Mareshall; and of certaine lawes and right, and laudable customes of England, to the same office in the time of warre belonging.

*N.B. This is truly copied out of a booke written in the time of King Henry the Eighth (for so much as hereafter is expressed) now remaining in the custody of Sir Thomas Cotton, Anno Domini 1638.*

First, the Mareshall, by authority and power of his office, ought to have the foreward in every field, and to have it by the King's assignement.

Of

*Of the Number of Soldiers.*

The Mareshall ought to appointe the number of the noblemen of what armes, and of all the chiefest in battaile, and other rowts, and of all archers.

*Of the Appointment of Lodgings.*

The Mareshall, with his officers and lawfull deputies, when they ride out, to appointe lodgings for every estate after their degrees.

*Of the Mareshall's Watch.*

The Mareshall ought to be abroad in the field untill the other be lodged, for many considerations, and ought not to come to his owne lodging untill the carriages be come into the said field.

*Of the Watching Banner.*

The Mareshall to have borne before him a watchinge Banner, whereby every Captain shall know him by the same. *Of*

Mareshall to sett the watch, and the Constable to visit them, and to give them the watchword ; and all these things must be observed at the siege of a towne, or a castle, or when they remove whithersoever it be.

*How they ought to watch in the King's Campe or Hoste.*

The Constable one night, and the Mareshall another night, shall make certaine watch to ride out for to scoure, and assure the host ; also to take all strangers out of the host ; and as for the Constable and Mareshall, they ought not to watch nightly, but in default of other.

*How the Marshall was accustomed to have Horses.*

The Marshall ought to have, in the host, horsing for himself and his men at the King's cost.

*How*



*How the Mareshall admitteth all the  
King's Servants in warres.*

The Mareshall, and the Clerke of the King's wardrobe, ought to receive all the servants that shall come to serve the King by XL daies; and after that they have served out that terme, they ought not, nor may not depart from the host, until he or they have a letter of testification, from the Constable or Mareshall, witnessing that they have done their service.

*For prizing of Horses.*

The Mareshall or his deputies, and officers, shall prize the horses that shall be sold.

Also, the Mareshall's Clerke, when any plea ought to be pleaded, ought to make plea against the King's Clerke.

*The ordering of the King's Battaile.*

The Mareshall ought to be with the Constable before the King, at the ordering of the battailes;

tailes ; and he ought to have in his companie all manner of men of warre, as well footemen as horsemen, as the Constable hath ; and thereby he may the better devise to lodge all the host, and the scouts to the safeguard of the host.

*How all Pleas belong to the Constable  
and Mareshall.*

Also, when the battailes be ordeyned, the Steward ought not in any thing to intermeddle with the pleas that be in the host, but only the Constable and Mareshall ; of the which the Constable shall have the fines, and the Mareshall the amerciaments and forfeitures of them that have deserved justice, and the profits of them that be commanded to prison.

*What the Mareshall shall have of every  
Artificer.*

The Mareshall should have of every merchant, armorer, taylor, barber, and of every man that buyeth and selleth in the field, every Saturday,

day, in and for assigning of them their places for keeping of their shopps, four pence ; and n like wise he shall have, if the said persons sojourne but only two or three daies in one place.

*For the Mareshall's Court.*

Also no rode should to be made without the Constable and Mareshall ; and in every company ought to be a Knight or an Esqr. under the High Constable and Mareshall, to appoint their lodging, and to clayme their fees, and shall have, as is aforesaid, all the gelded beasts, horses, and such other beasts, as have no horns ; and the Constable hath been accustomed to have all the shorne beasts, or such as have been used to be shorne ; and all colts and other beasts, as maires, sheep, and goats, and hoggs, except such as have been gelded, to be free and common to all them that may get them ; and, in likewise, be all manner of beasts, when they be brought into the field and cried, havoke, then every man to take his part, if the time therefore be convenient, and that the same may be done without prejudice of the host. *For*

*For Prisoners that escape and be taken  
again.*

Also, if it fortune any prisoner to be taken in warre, and the said prisoner escape out of the hold of him that tooke him, and if he fortune to be taken by the watch, they shall bring him to the Mareshall; and the Mareshall ought to have the proffit of his ransome, for he is taken as an estraye.

*Of every Homager armed.*

If any do homage armed, or on horsebacke, the Mareshall shall have the horse, with all the harneys.

*Of the Mareshall's Court.*

And at such times as the King is in warre, then ought the Constable and Mareshall to hold the courts, and the Mareshall to have the amer-ciaments and forfeitures of them that break the commandements of the Constable and the Mareshall.

*Of*

*Of the Mareshall's Fee for all them that be made Knights of the Bath.*

Also, of old antiquity and custome of England, at the making of every Kt. of the Bath, the Mareshall of England, or his deputy, should have his horse emparrelled with a black saddle, bordered with white leather, with a broad rayne, and a poictrell, and a long smalle rayne accustomed without crooper, and a cross paty in the forehead, and another in the patrell of metall with gilt sturrops, as is accustomed for every Knight to have that shall be made Knight of the Bath, as is aforesaid; or else to fine with the said Mareshall for the same fee, at the least the summe of one hundred shillings.

*A new ordinance for the due execution of the Knight Mareshall's office.*

It is newly provided and ordeyned, by the King's Highnes, that the Knight Mareshall, and his officers and deputies, shall give their due attendance in the court, for executing of all such things as shall concerne the office of the Mare-

shalsey within the precinct of the vierge; and amongst other the same Knight Mareshall shall have especial respect to the exclusion of boyes, and vyle persons, and to the punishment of vagabonds, and valliant beggars, not permitting them to remayne in, aboute, or neere unto the court; for little shall it prevaile to purge the court of unable, and unmeet servants, if vagabonds and such other as be expelled and masterlesse may remayne in or aboute the same: and somblably he shall have good regard, that all such unthriffts and common women as follow the court, may be likewise from time to time openly punished, banished and excluded, and none of them to be suffered neer unto the court; seeing all the premises, and all other things concerning his office to be put in effectual execution, as he will answer unto the King's Highnes at his peril: and that the Lord Steward, or his under Steward do keep the courts, and make inquisitions upon the persons founde culpable, according to the law, and ancient custome of the King's house.

✠ *Thus fare in Sir Thomas Cotton's Booke.*

YOUR

YOUR \* Lordship hath had many presidents delivered you for proving the Constables and Mareshall's authority in matters of honor and chivalrie, hereafter as in the case——between Grosvenor and Carmino, Morley and Burnell, George and Warbington, Massy and Ashton, Grey and Hastings, Greene and Dallinggridge, Leigh and Leigh, Grey of Kent and Rotherham.

The officers of armes to attend the Constable and Earle Marshall at combatts.

The Constable and Mareshall shall assign a place for the officers of armes, together, where they may see all the feats within lists, and to be neere if any of them be called; for, after the plaintiffs and defendants are once within the lists, the ministracion of the appellant and defendant is belonging unto the officers of armes; that is to say, if the appellant or defendant have forgotten any thing in their confession, then a Herauld shall call a Confessor; or if any of

\* It does not appear who this Lord was.

them will eat or drinke of such things, as they have brought with them, within the list, the Herauld shall have them, and none others; also the Constable, Mareshall, and the Heraulds shall go to the King to aske leave to eat or drinke, or in case the appellant and defendant will do any other privy necessities, the whole ministracion thereof shall be done by the officers of armes only.

## THE MARSHALSEY

**I**s a Serjeanty granted to the Earl of Norfolk in fee; who, when he cannot personally execute the office, may appoint a Knight, but with the King's consent.

If the Knight Marshall so appointed, do make any default, the Earle Marshall shall not be amerced, as Earle, but only as servitor.

He hath a vierge to be carried before the King, when upon the space about the King, wheresoever he be in England, conteining twelves miles, (leucarum) is called the vierge.

In



In warre, he is not bound to keep watch, but every night shall place the watch, and discharge them in the morning ; he shall go out with the forragers, with banners displaied, for their protection.

He shall see execution done upon the judgments of the King's Stewards within the vierge.

He shall have charge of the prisoners.

He shall have all spotted beasts, or of divers colours ; and, of every pound of that fee, he shall pay two pence to the King.

There is assigned, unto him, one Clerke, and one Sergeant for keeping of them that are attached.

It is their charge to keepe the vierge from harletts.

The Marshall shall have, of every common harlett, within the limits of the house, four pence the first daie.

If she be found againe, she shall be forbidden before the Steward, not to enter into the King's house, nor the Queene's, nor their children.

If the third time she be found, she shall be imprisoned, or abjured the Court.

If

If she be found the fourth time, \* \* \* \* \*

If the fifth time, her upper lip shall be cutt off.

If the Marshall's under officers be found culpable for escapes, they shall be disinherited, and loose all their goods.

By the Statute of Westminster, it was provided, that the Marshall should have, of every Earle and Baron, and him that doth hold a whole barony, his palfrey, or the ancient price thereof, when he doth his homage; and if he have it then, he shall exact nothing when he is knighted.

**KING** Henry the Third admitted Roger Bigott to execute the Office of ——— Marshall at the request of his Uncle.

Roger Bigott, Earle of Norfolke, and Marshall of England, after he had surrendred all his right to the Earledome of Norfolke, and Marshalsey of England, into the hands of King Edward the First, the King regranted them again to him, and to the heires of his body;  
but,

but, if he died without heires of his body, to remaine to the Crowne. — *Char. 31, Ed. I. nu. 24.*

Nicholas Segrave was made a Marshall of England during pleasure, and deputed a Marshall of the Exchequer. — *Pat. primo. Edward II. pte. 2. nu. 32.*

King Richard the second made Thomas Holland Marshall of England, with all that apperteyned thereunto, in general words. — *Pat. 3. Richard II.*

The said King, in the ninth of his reigne, granted the office of Marshall of England, with the name and stile of Earle Marshall, to Thomas Mowbraye Earle of Nottingham, to him, and the heires males of his body.

The same King, after Thomas Mowbraye was banished, granted to Thomas Holland Duke of Surry the said honor; and that he should carry a rodd of gold, enamelled black at both ends, with the King's armes and his owne at the two ends, and to carry the same as well in the King's presence as absence: and in the same pattent was granted to him the donation

nation and appointing of the Marshall of the Exchequer, of the Marshall of the King's-Bench, of the Crier before the Steward and Marshall.

John Lord Howard was made Earle Marshall, the first of Richard the Third, with all those specialties before mentioned in the pattent of Thomas Holland Duke of Surry; and moreover, for the maintenance of the estate of Earle Marshall, a fee of twenty pound by yeare, out of the farme of the towne of Ipswich.

William Lord Barkley, and Earle of Nottingham, was made Earle Marshall, with all the former specialties, during the King's pleasure.—*Pat. 5. Hen. VII.*

Thomas Howard Earle of Surry, and Treasurer of England, had in like manner.—*2 Hen. VIII.*

Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolke, had the office of the Earle Marshall of England granted by King Henry the Eight, and surrendered the pattent thereof to him, whereupon the King granted the same to Thomas Duke of Norfolke, and to the heires males of his body,  
to

to execute the same by their deputies, absque computo, with a proviso that the King should distribute and give the office, if the heires males of the said Duke should happen to be under age, or impotent, to execute the same.—*Pat. 25. Henry VIII.*

Edward Seimor Duke of Somerset had the pattent during life.—1 *Edward VI.*

John Dudley, Earle of Warwicke, had the like pattent for terme of life, with a clause to conferre the office of Marshall of the household.—5 *Edward VI.*

George Earle of Shrewsbury had the like pattent in general words, and power to make his deputie.

King Henry the seventh, albeit there was an Earle Marshall of England in being, appointed Sir Robert Willoughby Lord Brooke to be Marshall of his army or hoast, in the eight year of his reigne; gave authority to Sir John Digby, Knight Marshall, and Sir Robert Clifford, to use Marshall Law against rebelles, in the twelfth year of his reigne.

The office of Marshall was seized into the

King's hand for want of attendance, and restored the 17th of Edward the Second.

The office of Constable being voide, the King deputed certaine persons to hear and procede judicially according to the law and custome of armes.

As concerning an exaction made upon a prisoner—When the Earle Marshall exacted his fee of the King of Scotts, at such time as he was made Knight, it was answered, that the King of Scotland was not to pay his fee, for because, if it pleased him, he might have been knighted by any Catholick Prince, or any noble Knight of his own Nation, but he choose to receive it of the King, as being an honor to the King, being his father in law and neighbour.

Justice Prisott, 37 Henry VI. said, for evil words spoken as traytör and such like, and challenge thereupon to fight, the tryal must not be by common law, but apperteyneth to the Constable and Marshall, and they are to determine it by the civill law, viz. Termin. Pasc. 37 Henry VI.

The Constable and Marshall, as some lawyers held,

held, had only powers to try matters done out of the realme.

Great debates were aboute these matters in the time of King Richard the Second; and it was shewed in parliament, that it was a great mischief in the commonwealth, that the law of the land, and the law of armes, did not concur; and the Commons desired that the Constable and Marshall should surcease to hold pleas of treason and felonie, that the same might be determined according to Charta Magna.

Matters of armes were anciently held before the Constable and Marshall in the court of Chivalrie.

Roger de Montgomery, sonne of Hugh de Montgomery, and Josceline his wife, who was the eldest daughter of Turolf, by Weva, sister to the Dutchesse Gunnora, came into England with William Duke of Normandy at the Conquest, and by him was first made Earle of Shrowesbury and Arundell, and after that, Lord high Marshall of England, together with William Fitzosborne, Earl of Hereford. This



Roger married Mabile, daughter and heire to William Talevois, and by her had issue William Earle of Shrowesbury and Arundell, slayne in the isle of Anglesey, by Mungie King of Norway (called in Latine Magnus); Robert de Belismo Earle of Shrowesbury and Arundell; Roger of Poitieu; Sir Philip, a learned and valiant Knight, slayne at Acon; Arnulph Montgomery; Mabile, married to Hughe du Novo Castello; Emma Abbess of Almanisca; Maude, married to Robert Earle of Mortaine, brother to the Conqueror; and Sibil, married to Robert Fitzhamon. He bare, in his armes, Azure, a Lyon rampant, or, armed and langued guiles, a bordure of the second. He ended his life in the year of Christ 1091, and lieth buried in Our Ladie's Chappell, in the Abby of Shrewsbury, which was founde with these armes, his legs acrossed.

William Fitzosborne, sonne of Osborne de Enpin and his wife, daughter of Ralph Earle of . . . . ., came into England with William the Conqueror, and by him was created Earle of Hereford, and after that was High Marshall of England,



England, together with Roger Montgomery, Earle of Shrewsbury and Arundell. This William afterwards was made High Steward of England, by the same King. He married Alice, daughter of Roger de Tony, and had issue by her, William de Britolio, who possessed his father's inheritance in Normandy; Ralph, who was shorn a Monk at Corneiles; Roger de Britolio, who succeeded him in the Earldome of Hereford, and all his lands in England; and Emme, married to Ralph de Guader, Earle of Norfolk. This William was slayne in Flanders, with Arnulph Earle of Henault, nephew to Mawd Queen of England, in battaile against Robert the Frison his uncle, on the Sunday called *Quinquagesima Sunday, anno 1077, et anno septimo Will. Conquestoris*. He was sent in ayde (by Queen Maude) of the same Arnulph, whose mother . . . . . daughter and heire of Reynolde Earle of Mounts, in Henaudishe, would have married, after the death of Baldwine the sixth of that name, Earle of Flanders, but she aspired to a higher reach, did utterly refuse his request, although  
he

he did not refuse the dart of death in her son's behalf.

Walter Gifford, Earle of Buckingham, was Marshall of England in the time of William Rufus, and Henry the First, Kings of England. Walter Gifford Earle of Buckingham died *anno Domini* 1164.—*Anno* 5 *William* II.

Gilbert de Clare, second sonne to Gilbert Earle of Clare, by Adeliza his wife, daughter of the Earle of Cleremont, succeeded in the inheritance of Walter his uncle, Lord of Netherwent and Striguil, and founder of Tinturne in Wales, was created Earle of Pembroke by King Stephen, and was High Marshall of England at the coronation of King Henry the Second. He married Elizabeth, sister to Waldr̃n, or Waleran, Earle of Mellent, and by her had issue, Richard Strangbow, Earle of Pembroke, and first conqueror of Ireland. He ended his life about the yeare of Grace 1158, in the time of Henry the Second.—*Anno* 1138, & 4 *Stephi Regis*.

Richard de Clare, alias Strangbow, Earle of Pembroke, and Marshall of England, after the  
death

death of Gilbert his father, he, at the request of Dermutius King of Linster, sent Robert Fitzstephen, and Maurice Fitzgerald into Ireland, and shortly after followed himselfe, in the month of September, *anno* 1170, with twelve hundred men of warre, and by force wonn the cities of Waterford and Dublin: married Eve, daughter of Dermutius, and by her had issue Isabell, his only lawfull daughter and heire. He had also a daughter called Aliva, married to William, eldest sonne of Maurice Fitzgerald, but by what mother I read not. He ended his daies in Ireland, in the year of Christ 1175, and lieth buried at Dublin.

William Marshall, the elder, married Isabell, daughter and heire of Richard Strangbow, in whose right he was both High Marshall of England, and Earle of Pembroke, in the time of King Richard the First, King John, and the beginning of the reigne of King Henry the Third. He begott, on Isabell his wife, five sonnes and five daughters; that is to say, William, Richard, Gilbert, Walter, and Anselme, who succeeded, one after another, in the inheritance of their father,

but

but died all without issue; Maude, Joanne, Isabell, Sibill, and Eve, which were all married, and had issue. He died in Christmas *anno* 1219, *anno* 4 Hen. III. and was burried in the New Temple Church, the 17 Kalends of Aprill following, being the Assension Day, *anno* 1219, 4 *Henry* III.

William Marshall the younger, eldest sonne of the elder Marshall, was (after the death of his father) Earle of Pembroke, and High Marshall of England. He married, to his first wife, Alice the daughter of Baldwyn, and betime the Earle of Aubemarle; and after her death, he married Elinor, daughter to King John; but had no issue by either of them. He died the sixth of April, *anno* 1231, and was buried the 17 Kalend of May in the Temple by his father, 1231.

Richard Marshall, the second brother, after the death of William his brother, was Earle of Pembroke, and Marshall of England. He, in defence of the lawes and liberties of this land, as he said, and to avoide the tirannical oppression of the Poictovins and other strangers, withstood

withstood the King amongst others of the Nobilitie : and having intelligence, that his castles and other possessions in Ireland were spoiled and destroyed, by the sinister procurement of Peter de La Roch, Bishopp of Winchester, and others of the strangers settled thither, having only fifteen men of armes (which he brought out of England with him in his companie) for the rest of his compaignie most filthily betrayed him, and, flying to his enemies, left him desolate, was sett on by seven score valliant fighting men ; and when by no meanes they could over come him, they thrust his horse through, and with their Irish hatchetts, cutt of his leggs, so that the horse with his master fell to the ground in the thickest of enemies ; and before he could rise againe, was by a cowardly caitiffe (that durst not come neere him, whilest he was on his feet) most vilanously thrust in at the back, on Saturday the first of Aprill, *anno* 1234 ; and therewith was so sore wounded, that he was in danger of life. And so brought into his enemies hands, yet revived and amended, was, by their procurement, through the trayter-

ous dealing of his chirurgeon, burnt with hott iron, that he fell into an extreme ague, whereof he died the 16 Kalends, of May, and was buried in the chappell of the White Fryers, at 1234, 18 *Hen.* III.

Gilbert Marshall, the third sonne of William Marshall the elder, after the murther of his brother Richard in Ireland, with much intreaty of Edmond, Archbishopp of Canterbury, obteyned his inheritance of the King, at Glocester, the 5th Kalend of June, being Saturday before the Ascention day, and there did his homage for the same; and on Whitsunday following, at Worcester, the King made him Knight, and delivered to him the rodd of the office of Marshall of England, as ancient custome required, and as freely as ever any of his ancestors had the same. He was sore brused with the furious raging of an Italian coursier, whereon he rode, in a tornament at Ware, besides Hertford, by reason the reynes of the bridle brooke, whereof he died the same day in the evening, being the 5th Kalend of July, *anno* 1241, 25 *Hen.* III. in the Abby of Hertford, and his boweles

böweles there buried. His body was brought to the New Temple at London, and layd by his father. He married Margaret, sister to Alexander King of Scotts, but had no issue by her. She died the 17th of November, at London, *anno* 1244, & *anno* 29 *Hen.* III. and was buried in the Black Friars there, then the place that now is Lincoln's Inn.—1234, 18 *Hen.* III.

Walter Marshall, the fourth sonne of William Marshall the elder, after the lamentable end of Gilbert his brother, humbling himself to the King, required his inheritance, which the King with threatening words denied, yet at last, by the pithy perswasion and earnest suite of Nicholas Fernham, the Bishopp of Durham, and others of the Nobilitie, the King's minde was so mollified, and his malace so aswayged, that he did invest the same Walter both in the earledome of Pembroke, and also in the office of the High Marshall of England, on Sunday before the feast of All Saints, at London, in the yeare of Christ 1241. He died the 8th Kalend of September, *anno* 1245, at London, and is burried at Tintarn in Wales. He married Margaret,

N 2

daughter



daughter and heire of Quincy Count of Lincoln, but had no issue by her. She was after that married to the Earle of Lincoln.—1241, 26 *Hen.* III.

Anselme Marshall, the fifth sonne of William Marshall the elder, although he lived but a short time after his brother Walter, yet he was accepted both as Earle of Pembroke, and Marshall of England, before he ended his daies, as Mathew of Westminster reporteth. He was a comely and worthy youth. He died the third day before Christmas next after his brother's departure. Thus all the five brethren of the Marshalls succeeded, one after another, in their father's inheritance, not leaving any issue to enjoy the same, so that it was parted amongst the five sisters, and unto Maude the eldest sister, wife to Hugh Bigott, Earle of Norfolke, her sonne, for Hugh her husband was then dead.—1245, 30 *Hen.* III.

Roger Bigott, Earle of Norfolke sonne of Hugh Bigott Earle of Norfolke, and Maude his wife, eldest sister and one of the coheires to the five brethren of the Marshalls, was a Mar-  
shall



shall of England in right of his mother. He died in the 54th yeare of the reigne of King Henry the Third, with out issue of his body. —1246, 30 *Hen. III.*

Roger Bigott, Earle of Norfolke, sonne of Hugh Bigott, brother to the above said Earle, and Chief Justice of England, succeeded his uncle, both in the inheritance of the earldome of Norfolke, and the office of the Marshall of England. He married Alicia, the daughter and heire of Philip Bassett. —*Anno 54 Hen. III.*

Roger, Lord Clifford, was made Marshall of England the third September, in the first yeare of Edward the Second, to endure during the King's pleasure.

Nicholas, Lord Segrave, was made Marshall of England the 12th of March, in the first year of Edward the Second, during the King's pleasure.

Thomas Brotherton, sonne to King Edward the First King of England, and Margaret his second wife, daughter to Philip Le Hardye, King of France, borne at Brotherton, near to Went Bridge, the first of June, *anno 1300*,  
who,

who, of the place of his birth, was commonly called Thomas of Brotherton, was Earle of Norfolke; and in the parliament, holden at Lincoln, King Edward the Second, the 9th yeare of his reigne, gave unto him the rodd of the office of the High Marshall of England, and to the heires males of his body for ever. He married to his first wife Alice, the daughter of \_\_\_\_\_ and by her had issue, Margaret, Countess of Norfolke and Marshall, and Alice married to Sir Edward Montacute, Knight. He had to his second wife Mary Browse, widow of Reynold, Lord Cobbham; but by her had no issue. He died in the yeare 1338, 24th day of August, and the 12th yeare of King Edward the Third.

William Montacute, Earle of Salisbury, third sonne of William Lord Montacute, had the office of Marshall of England given him, by King Edward the Third, from the twentieth day of September, in the 12th yeare of his reigne, together with all proffitts and commodities perteyning unto the same office, from the day of the death of Thomas Brotherton, late  
 Marshall,

Marshall, unto the end of his life, who died the 30th of January, in the 18th yeare of Edward the Third.

Thomas Beauchamp the elder, Earle of Warwicke, son of                      Earle of Warwicke, was made Marshall of England the tenth day of February, the 18th yeare of King Edward the Third, during the King's pleasure.

Roger Mortimer, Earle of March.

Thomas Beauchampe, Earle of Warwicke, was made Marshall of England, from the first day of March, in the 34th yeare of King Edward the Third, during the King's pleasure. He ended his life at Caileis, the 13th day of November, in the 43d yeare of the same King's reigne.

Edmond Mortimer, Earle of March, borne at Langoth, in the vigill of the Purification of the blessed Virgin, in the yeare of Christ                      and the 26th of King Edward the Third, was sent Ambassador into France at his yeares of age, to intreate and conclude a peace, and that done into Scotland. He was Lieutenant of Ireland; and after the death of Beauchampe, the Earle of Warwicke, succeeded

ceeded in the office of High Marshall of England by the space of        yeares. He married Phillipa, daughter and heire to Lyonell, Duke of Clarence; and by her had issue, Elizabeth, wife to Henry Lord Piercy, slayne at Shrewsbury; Roger, Earle of March; Philip, married to John Hastings, Earle of Pembroke, after to Richard, Earle of Arundell, lastly to Sir Thomas Paynings, Lord St. John; and Sir Edmond Mortimer, Knight, taken prisoner by Owen Glendordue, betrayed by Marice ap Merdith. This Earle, being Lieutenant of Ireland, ended his life at Corke, the 27th of December, in the fifth yeare of the reigne of King Richard the Second, 1381, and is buried in Wigmore.

Henry Peircy, Lord Peircy, the first of that family created Earle of Northumberland by King Richard the Second, the day of his coronacion, was by King Edward the Third made High Marshall of England, about the fifth yeare of his Majestie's reigne, and therein continued, not only the rest of the said King's reigne, but also supplied the roome for Margaret Comtesse of Norfolke and Marshall at the coronation aforesaid.

aforesaid. He married Margaret, daughter of Ralph Nevell, first Earle of Westmerland, by his second wife, daughter of John Duke of Lancaster, on whome he begat Henry Lord Peircy, slayne in the battaile at Shrewsbury ; and Thomas Peircy that died in Spaine, and was slayne in battaile against the infidels. His second wife, in God, was Comtesse of Angeis, and daughter to Thomas Lord Lucy, and sister and heire to Anthony Lord Lucy, by whom he had no issue.

John Fitzalan, brother to Richard Earle of Arundell, Lord Maltravers, in right of his wife Elinor, daughter and heire of John Lord Maltravers, was Marshall of England, after that Henry Peircy, Earle of Northumberland, had resigned up that office ; and therein continued untill his end. He was drowned in passing into Brittain with an army to ayde the Duke, the 15th day of December, the third yeare of King Richard the Second, *anno* 13 . He had issue, by his said wife, John Fitzalan, Lord Maltravers ; Margaret, married to the Lord Strange ; Henry ; Richard ; William ; and Jane, married to William Eckingham.

Thomas

Thomas Holland, brother to King Richard the Second by one mother, and by him erected to the earledome of Kent, was made High Marshall of England, the 13th of March, in the third yeare of the same King ; and therein continued, untill the King gave the same office unto Mowbraye, Duke of Norfolke, as right heire to Thomas of Brotherton, late Marshall of England.

Thomas Mowbraye, brother and heire to John Mowbraye, Earle of Nottingham, sonne of John Lord Mowbraye, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heire of Sir John Segrave, Lord Segrave, and Margaret his wife, Comtesse of Norfolke, daughter and heire of Thomas Brotherton, Earle of Norfolke, and Marshall of England, first in the King's Letters Patents, the third of June, during life, in the 9th yeare of King Richard the Second, by Parliament and Charter, the 12th day of February, exalted unto the stile, name, and dignity of Earle Marshall of England, to him and the heires males of his body.

Thomas Holland, Duke of Surrey, nephew to the King, hath the office of Earle Marshall  
of

of England, during the life of Thomas Mowbraye, Duke of Norfolk, lately in exile.

John Montacute, Earle of Salisbury, because that Thomas Duke of Surrey was employed about the Irish affaires beyond the seas, supplied the want of his presence in the office of the Earle Marshall of England.

Ralph Nevell, Earle of Westmorland, at the change of King Richard the Second, was, by Henry the Fourth, made Earle Marshall of England during life, the 16th day of September, in the first yeare of the reigne of King Henry the Fourth.

Thomas Bewford.

Thomas Erpingham, *anno 6 Hen. IV. Marescallus Anglie.*

Richardus Grey de Codnore, Miles, *anno 8 Hen. IV. Marescallus Anglie.*

Thomas Mowbrey, Earle of Nottingham, sonne to the late exiled Duke, was at length restored to the inheritance of the office of Earle Marshall of England: but he, with Richard Scrope, Archbishop of Yorke, conspired against Henry the Fourth, and raised a power against him; but they were taken by John of Lancaster



ter, the King's sonne, Constable of England, and Ralph Nevell, Earle of Westmerland, then Wardens of the Marches between England and Scotland, and presented to the King at Yorke, and there beheaded on Monday in Whitsun Weeke, *anno* 1405, *et anno* 6 *Hen.* IV. 7th day of June, and was buried in the Friers Minors at Yorke.

Willielmus Lisle, Miles, imp.

John Mowbrey, sonne of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolke, and brother and heire of Thomas Mowbrey, Earle Marshall and Nottingham, after the death of his brother, was restored to the Dukedome of Norfolke, and Earledome of Nottingham, and Marshall of England.

John Halland, Earle of Huntingdon, was made Marshall of England, by King Henry the Sixth, during the Minority of John Mowbrey, sonne and heire of John Duke of Norfolke, Earle Marshall and Nottingham.

John Mowbrey the younger, at his full age, was Duke of Norfolke, Earle Marshall and Nottingham, all his life time. He died on Friday the sixth of November, in the first yeare of  
King



King Edward the Fourth, leaving John, his sonne and heire, of the age of eighteen yeares, on the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, in the second yeare of Edward the Fourth.

John Mowbrey the third, after the departure out of this life of his father, was Duke of Norfolke, Earle Marshall and Nottingham during his life.

Richard Plantaginet, Duke of Yorke, and sonne to King Edward the Fourth, married Anne, sole daughter and heire to John Mowbrey, the third of that name, and fourth Duke of Norfolke, was, in right of his wife, Duke of Norfolke, Earle Marshall and Nottingham; which office he enjoyed untill the coursed caltiffe, his unnatural uncle, Richard Duke of Glocester, bereft the babe both of life and office.

Sir Thomas Grey was appointed Vice-Marshal, *hac vice tantum*, by King Edward the Fourth, the 14th of November, in the 22d yeare of his reigne.

John, Baron and Lord of Howard, sonne of Sir Robert Howard, Knight, and Margaret his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas Mowbrey,  
first

first Duke of Norfolke, and Cozen and one of the heires of Anne, late Dutches of Yorke and Norfolke, being a favourer of King Richard's quarrell, was by him the 20th of June, in the first yeare of his reigne, preferred to the office of the Earle Marshall of England, and to the heires males of his body; and on the first of July following, was created Duke of Norfolke. He was firmly feathered on King Richard's wing, that he choose rather to abandon his life with his deare friend, then in falsefying of promise to save the same.

William Marques Barkeley, and Earle of Nottingham, sonne of James Lord Barkeley, and Isabell his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas Mowbrey, Duke of Norfolke, was made Earle Marshall of England during pleasure, by King Henry the Seventh, the 20th of October, in the first yeare of his reigne; and on the 19th of February following, the King gave the same office to him, and to the heires males of his body for ever. He married Jane, daughter of Beamont, and Katheryn his wife, Dutchess of Norfolke, but died without issue, *Anno* 1491, and lieth buried at . . . . .

Henry,

Henry, the King's second sonne, was created Duke of Yorke, and Earle Marshall of England, the 31st day of October, in the 9th yeare of the reigne of King Henry the Seventh, his father.

Johannes Digby miles assignatur ad omnia & singula facienda que ad officium Marescalli Anglie pertinent de modic. Johannis Wilford & complic. suor. dicent. imp. Johannem Edward filium nuperi Georgii ducis Clarencie esse. *Bille signat. anno 13 Hen. VII.*

Tricesimo Octobris, anno 14 Rex constituit Edmundum Carne militem & Johannem Crocker militem et alios, ad exequend. & expediend. omnia et singula que ad officia Constabularii et Marescalli Anglie pertinent faciend. sup. rebelles Regis. *Bille signat. anno 14 Hen. VII.*

Thomas Howard, Earle of Surrey, High Treasurer of England, sonne of John, late Duke of Norfolke, slayne at the battaile of Bosworth; was made Earle Marshall of England, during life, the tenth of July, in the second yeare of King Henry the Eight, 1510; and, in  
the

the fifth yeare by parliament, was created Duke of Norfolke. He married two wives, Elizabeth and Agnes Tylney, by whom he had sundry issue; he ended his life at Whitsuntide, in the 16th yeare of the same King, and lieth buried at Thetford in Suffolke.

Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, had the reversion of the office of Earle Marshall of England given him during life, after the death of Thomas Duke of Norfolke, the 4th day of July, in the 15th yeare of King Henry the Eight. He surrendered his letters pattents up into the Chancery to be cancelled. *He was Marshall in the 20th yeare of Hen. VIII.*

Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolke, sonne of Thomas Duke of Norfolke and Elizabeth Tylney his first wife, had the office of Earle Marshall of England given to him, and the heires males of his body forever, by King Henry the Eight, the 28th of May, in the 25th yeare of his reigne. He was adjudged to perpetual prison, at the death of the same King, and continued in prison all the time of King Edward's reigne.

Edward

Edward Seymor Duke of Somerset, Knight of the Order, Protector of England, was made Earle Marshall of England during life, by the young infant his nephew, King Edward the Sixth, the 17th of February, in the first yeare of his reigne. He lost his head the 13th day of January, in the 5th yeare of King Edward's reigne.—*Anno 1 Edward VI. 1541. Anno 5 Edward VI.*

John Dudley, Earle of Warwicke, after the deliverance of the late Duke, was made Earle Marshall of England during life, and shortly after, was created Duke of Northumberland. He was, for his unnatural attempts against Queene Mary, beheaded in the Tower, the 22d of August, in the first yeare of her reigne. 20 April, anno 5 Edward VI. 20 October, anno 5 Edward VI.

Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk, was, after his long imprisonment in the Tower (all the time of King Edward's reigne), by Queene Mary restored to all his former estates and dignities, whereby he was once again yet Earle Marshall, and so continued unto his end.—*Anno 1 Marie regine.*

Thomas, Lord Howard, Duke of Norfolk, sonne of Henry Howard, Earle of Surrey, and Frances his wife, daughter of John Veere, Earle of Oxford, was, after the death of his grandfather, made Earle Marshall of England, and so continued untill his condemnation, for matters of treason proved against him, which was on the 16th day of January, in the 14th yeare of the reigne of Queene Elizabeth; and on the 2d of June next following, was beheaded on the new scaffold on the Tower hill, and his body buried the same day in the Chappell within the Tower. He married three wives.—  
*Anno Mar. & Phil.*

THE END.

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